# Worecster's ouarto picrionary, itestiandand 

ITITUSTPRATIPD.

## \&zeread the FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS FROM PRESIDENTS OI NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES.

Your Dictionary is truly a Thesaurus of the English Language, and leaves but little to be desired in that line.
J. T. Champlin, D. D., President of Waterville College, Maine.

The work appears to me to be altogether unsurpassed.
LEONARD WOODS, LL. D., President of Boirdoin College.
No scholar can afford to be without your Dictionary.

> N. LORD, D. D., President of Dartmouth College.

The mature scholarship which this work evinces is, to me, its most pleasing feature, where we have learning without pedantry, and the fruits of the most accurate and liberal research without ostentation.

CALVIN PEASE, D. D., President University of Verriont.
The Dictionary will prove an enduring monument of the learning, industry, patience, and scholarly wisdom of its author, and will place him high among the great lexicographers of the English language.

BenJamin larabee, D. D., President of Middlebury College.
The standard Dictionary of our language.
C. C. FELTON, LL. D., President of Harvard College.

A proud monament of accurate scholarship.
MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College.
I main this [Worcester's Dietionary] my standard in orthography and pronunciation.

## B. SEARS, D. D., President of Brown University.

You do not ask for any opinion * * and for that very reason I am the more disposed to give you one. It is but a short time since that I was led to commend another Dictionary ; * * but now it must be withdrawn in favor of yours. I consider your Dictionary, in almost every respect * * as superior to any of its predecessors. In truth, I never expected to see an English Dictionary so thorough, complete and satisfactory.

DANIEL R. GOODWLN, D. D., President Trinity College, Hartford.
I have looked chiefly, during the short time I hảve had the work, for the more unusual scientific terms, and I am gratified to find how very extensively your industry has ferreted them out. Scientific men, I am sure, will be thankful that you have given them such full and accurate definitions of the terms employed in the latest standard works. O, how different from the Dictionaries published twenty years ago!

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., LL. D., Late Pres. of Amherst Col.

##  SWAN, BREWER \& TILESTON,

131 Washington Street, Bostor.

And for sale by Booksellers generally.

Being 2d after Bissextile or Leap Year，and（until July 4）86th of Am．Independence． Fitted for Boston，but will answer for all the New England States． Containing，besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations， and the Farmer＇s Calendar for every month in the year， as great a variety as any other Almanack of NEW，USEFUL，AND ENTERTAINING MATTER．

$$
\text { Establiseed in } 1795 \text {, }
$$

期畳


Oh！Painter of the fruits and flowers， We thank Thee for Thy wise design， Whereby these human hands of ours In Nature＇s garden work with Thine．

Whittier．

## BOSTON：

## PUBLISHED BY SWAN，BREWER \＆TILESTON．

Sold by the lbooksellers and Araders throughout New England．
［Entered according to Act of Congress，in the year 189，by Swhn，Brewer \＆Trileston， in the Clerk＇s Offtee of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts．］


## T0 PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Number Sevisnty! Three score and ten! Few, few indeed, who greeted us as we started into life in 1793, now live to welcome us to their familiar firesides. We have survived the friends who first knew us and took us cordially by the handnay, have even renewed our youth from year to year, and now feel younger, stronger and more vigorous than ever. A hale, hearty old age to you all! We chronicled faithfully the rolling years, and your fathers and grandfathers delighted to finger our leaves, as they sat in the old chimney-corncr, wondering as the great miracles were renewed in the changing seasons, bringing life out of death, bringing a living green upon the face of the cold earth, bringing the golden and crimson blush upon the fruits of autumn; and we come to you now, as we came to them, witk something new, something fresh, and something useful, from day to day through the whole year !

A prominent feature of this number will be found in the complete chronological record of events connected with the rise and progress of the rebellion against the national government, commencing with November, 1860, and extending to July, 1861, in the calendar pages. This record will be continued, and hence the importance of preserving the number for future reference,
"We are living, we are dwelling in a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages teiling, to be living is sublime !"
We are happy to present our acknowledgments for communications, solutions to problems, enigmas, etc., to D.C $\downarrow$ H., Moretown, Vt., D. E. M., Thompson, Ct., A. L.T.. Roxbury, Ms., J.T. B., Brookfield, Ms., J. W.S., N. Andover, Ms., G. W.H., Middleton, Ms., J.H.C., Newton Lower Falls, Ms., W. A. B., Florida, Ms., and to numerous others.

The list of the Agricultural Societies in New England, with the name and address of the secretary of each, is a valuable feature of the Almanac ; and we earnestly request information by whichany inaccuracies or omissions may be corrected in future. The stanzas at the head of the calendar pages are selected from our own sweet New England poet, John G. Whittier.

The editor is in want of the numbers of this work for 1794,1795 , and 1796 . Please overhaul that package of old papers up in the garret, and if you find those numbers, we shall be glad to pay you well for them.
All communications should be directed to me, care of the publishers, and sent previous to July 1st, and we will promise "that no efforts shall be spared to make the Almanack useful, pleasing, and worthy the continued patronage of its numerous friends.

## 

## MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Yearly, beginning with select, 7 th day af- mo., N. Belford ; 1st 5 th d., 7 th mo., Falter 2 d 6th day, 6 th mo., 9 th hour, morn., mouth ; 1st 5 th d., 10th mo., Sandwich. at Newport, R. I. Public for worship, 1 st Falmouth: 5th d. before 1st 6 th d. in mo., day following, at Newport and Portsmouth, at W'indham, 2d and 9th mo. ; Westbrook, 10th hour, morn., and 4th, afternoon. For 6th ; Durbam, 11th. Smithfield : 2d 5th d.. business, at Newport, 2d day following, 8 th mo., Bolton; 2d 5th d., 1lth mo., Smith9th hour, morning.
fleld: 2d 5th d., 2d mo., Worcester ; 2d 5th
This yearly meeting comprises the quar- A., 5th mo., Northbridge. Vassalboro $0^{\prime}: 2 \mathrm{~d}$ terly meetings of R. Island, Salem, Sand-6th d., 1st and 9th mo., Vassalboro'; 5th wich, Falmouth, Smithfleld, Vassalboro', and 11th mo., East Vassalboro'. Dover, Dover and Fairfield, held as follows : - R. N. H. : 4th 5th d. of the mo. ; Dover, 4th ; Island: 1st 5th d., 8th mo., Newport; 1st| North Berwick, 8th ; Sandwich, 10th ; 5th d., 11th mo., Somerset ; 1at sth d., 2 d Rochester, 1st. Fairfeld: Hallowell, 4th mo., Providence; 1st 5 th d., 5th mo., Sast d. before 2 d 6 th $\mathrm{d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d}$ and 9 th mo. ; FairGreenwich. Salem: 4th 5th d., 5th mo., field, 4 th d. before last 6 th d. of 5 th mo., Amesbury ; 3 d 5th d., 8th mo., Lymm ; 3 d and 4 th d. before 2 d 6 th d. of 11 th mo. 5 th d., 10th mo., Weare ; 3d 5 th d., 1st mo., -(Currected 1861,) Salem. Sandwich: 1st 5th d., 4 th and 12th|

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR 1862.
In this year there will be three eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moons.
I. - A Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 11th-12th, as follows:

| Moon enters Shadow, 11th day, 11h. 58 m. , P. M. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Phase begios, | 12th day, | 1h. 5 |  |  |
| Middle of Total Phas |  | 1h. 36 m. , |  |  |
|  |  | 2 h . |  |  |
| Ioo | * | 3 h .15 m |  |  | Moon leaves Shatow

. 15 m .,
Dis echipsed $=14$.
II. - A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 26th, visible in the Southern Ocean.
III. - A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 21st, visible in a small district of the Southern Ocean.
IV.-A Total Eclipse of the Moon, December 6th, as follows :

Moon enters Shadow, Total Phase begins, Middle of Total Phase, Total Phase ends, Moon leaves Shadow, Digits eclipsed $=17$.

1h. 1m., A. M.
2h. 10 m ., " $\quad$ 2h. 56 m ., $\quad$ Mean time
2h. 56 m ., " " at Boston.
3h. 42m.,
4h. 50 m .,
"
$\triangle$ Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 20th, visible in Asia.
THE: longitudes of the following places are counted west from Greenwich, while the differences of time refer to Boston. ( + ) added to, ( - ) subtracted from, Boston time.

| Place.Augusta, Me. |  |  |  |  | Place. |  | N, Lat. W. Won.$42^{\circ}$21 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastport, | $44 \quad 54$ |  | 56 | 17 | Worcester, |  |  | 1671 | 48 |  |
| Bangor, | $44 \quad 48$ | 68 | 47 |  | Springfield, |  | 42 | 672 | 36 |  |
| Portland, | 4340 | 79 | 15 |  | Pittsfield, |  | 42 | 27.73 | 16 |  |
| Brunswick | $43 \quad 53$ |  |  | 5 | Hartford, Conn |  | 41 | 4672 | 41 | -7 |
| Concord, | 4312 |  |  |  | New Haven, " |  | 41 | 1872 | 55 |  |
| Dover, | 13 |  | 54 |  | Newport, R. I. |  | 41 | 2971 | 18 |  |
| Montpelier, V |  | 72 |  |  | New York, |  |  | $43 \quad 74$ |  | -12 |

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.


NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.
of Coujunction, or in the same degree.
$*$ Sextile, 60 degrees.
Quartile, 90 degrees.
$\triangle$ Trine, 120 degrees.
NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.
$1 \Upsilon$ Aries, head.
28 Taurus, neck.
3 Gemini, arms.
4 Cancer, breast.

8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.
Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
O Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.


APOGEE. - The point in the orbit of the moon at which that body is farthest from the earth. Opposed to
Periges, - the point in the monn's orbit which is nearest to the earth.
Spring-tide. - The highest tide of the month, occurring at the new and full moon. Opposed to
NEAP-Tide, - which is the lowest tide, for the month.
Golden Number.-The number, reckoned from 1 to 19 , showing what year in the lunar cycle any given year is. The lunar cycle is 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the new and full moons again fall on the same days as at the beginning, or 19 years previous. Called Golden Number because formerly written in the calendar in letters of gold.
Cycle of the Sun. - The solar cycle is a period of 28 years, after which the same days of the week recur on the same days of the year.

From Worcester's Quarto Dictionary of the Enolish Language.

## COMDENCEMENTS, ANNIVERSARIES, AND VACATIONS,

OF COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SOHOOLS, IN NEW ENGLAND.

Haryard, at Cambridge, Mass.-Com., $3 d$ Wed. July. Vaca., 1st, from end of first term, $6 \mathrm{w} . ; 2 \mathrm{~d}$, from end of second term (commencement week), 6 w ; the academical year being divided into two terms of 20 weeks each, and beginning at com.

Cambridge Theo. Sem., at Cambridge, $M_{\Delta s s .}$ - Vaca., same as Harvard College.
Tufts College, Medford, Ms. - Com., 2d Wed. in July. Vaca.- 1st, from end of 1st term, $6 \mathrm{w} . ; 2 \mathrm{~d}$, from end of 2 d term, 6 w. Col. year divided as at Marv. Col.

Amherst, at Amherst, Mass. - Com. 2 d Thurs. in Aug. .Vaca., 4 w . from com.; 6 w . from the Wed. before annual Thanksgiving ; 3 w . from the 3d Wed. in April.

Williams, at Williamstown, Mass. Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., 5 w. after com. ; from 4th Tues. in Nov., 6 w. ; 3d Tues. in Apr., 2 w .

Andover Theol. Sem., at Andover, Mass. - Anniv., 1st Wed. in Sept. Vaca., 7 w. , and 5 w . preceding last Wed. in May.

Newton Theo. Inst., at Newton, Ms.Anniv., last Wed. in June. Vac., 9 w . from anniv., and also 3 w . fr. last Wed. in Jan.

Yale, at New Maven, Conn. - Com., last Thurs. in July. Vaca., 7 w . from com. ; 2 w . before 1st Wed. in Jan., and 3 w . before 1st Wed. in May, when the terms com.
'Trinity, at Martford, Conn. - Com. Thurs. before July 4th. Vac., 9 w . from
com. ; 4 w. from Thurs. before Christmas.
Wesleyan, at Middletown, Conn. Com., 4th Wed. in June. Vacaw 4 w. from com. ; 8 w . from Dec. 1; 2 w . from May 4.
University of Vermont, at Berling-ton.-Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., com. $4 \mathrm{w} . ;$ 1st Wed. in Dec. 8 w., and 1 w . from 2 l Wed. in May.

Middlebury, at Middlebury, Vt. -
Com., 2d Wed. Aug. Vac., com. 4 w.; last Wed. Nov., 8 w. ; 1 w. fr. 4th Wed. April. Dartmouth, at Hanover, N. II.-Com., last Thurs. in July. Vaca., 4 w. from com.; 7 w . beginning in Nov., and 2 w . in May.

Brown, at Providence, R. I. - Com., 1st Wed. in Sept. Vaca., from 2d Wed. in July to com., and from 3d Wed. in Jan. to 3 d Wed. in Feb.

Bowdein, at Brunswick, Me. - Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., at com., 3 w.; from last Wed. in Nov., 8 w .; from 3d Wed. in April, 2 w .

Waterville, at Waterville, Me. Com., 2 d Wed. in Aug. Vaca., at com., $4 \mathrm{w} . ;$ from 2 d Wed. in Dec., 8 w .; from 1st Wed. in May, 1 w.
Maine Wesleyan Sem., at Readfield, Me.-Two terms, of 15 weeks each. Fall term com. 1st Wed. in Aug. Spring term com. 1st Wed. in March.
Bangor Theo. Sem., at Bangor, Me. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES (June, 1861). Abrabam Lincoln, Ill., President, $\$ 25,000 \mid$ Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Sec. Trea., $\$ 8,000$ Wm. H. Seward, N.Y., Sec. State, 8,001 Caleb B. Snith, Ia., ${ }^{\prime}$ Gideon Welles, Conn., "" Navy, 8,000 Montgomery Blair,'Md., Post. Gen., 8,000 Simon Cameron, Pa., " War, 8,000 Ed ward Bates. Mo., Att'y " 8,000

> AMERICAN PRESIDENTS. Age when

Where Born. Date of Birth. Term of Office. term expired. Died.
Geo. Washington, Va., Feb. 22, 1732, 1789 to 1797, 66, Dec. 14, 1799
John Adams, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735,
Thomas Jefferson, Va., Apr. 2, 1743,
James Madison, "" Mar. 5, 1751,
Jamés Monroe, " Apr. 2, 1759,
John Q. Adams, Mass., July 11, 1767,
Andrew Jackson, S. C., Mar. 15, 1767,
Martin Van Buren, $\mathbf{N}$ Y., Dec. 5, 1782,
Win. H. Harrison, Va., Feb. 9, 1772; John Tyler,
James K. Polk, N C. Mar. 29, 1790,
Zachary Taylor, Va., Nov. 24, 1784 ,
Miltard Fillmore, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1800,
Franklin Pierce, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804,
James Buchanan, Penn., Apr. 13, 1791,
Abraham Lincoln, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809,

| 1789 to 1797, | 66, | Dec. 14, 1799 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1797 to 1801, | do., | July 4, 1826 |
| 1801 to 1809, | do., | July 4, 1826 |
| 1809 to 1817, | do., | June 28, 1836 |
| 1817 to 1825, | do., | July 4, 1831 |
| 1825 to 1829, | 62, | Feb. 23, 1848 |
| 1829 to 1837, | 70, | June 8, 1845 |
| 1837 to 1841, | 59. |  |
| 1841 - | 69, | Apri. 4, 1841 |
| 1841 to 1845, | 55. |  |
| 1845 to 1849 , | 54, | June 15, 1849 |
| 1849 to 1850, | 65, | July 9, 1850 |
| 1850 to 1853, | 53. |  |
| 1853 to 1857, | 53. |  |
| 1857 to 1861, | 69. |  |
| 1861 - |  |  |

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF GOLD AND SILYER COIN.

| A | Pieces, U. S. Assay, .... $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct. dis. |
| :---: | :---: |
| American Gold Coin, with the | \$20 do. do. do....... 1 do. do. |
| motto "E Pluribus Unum" | \$10 do. do. do....... 2 do. |
| over the eagle, ............ 1.05 to 1.06 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) American Half Dollars, .51 to |
| Victoria Sovereigns, ........ 4.80 " 481 |  |
| Old Sovereigus,............. 4.78 " 4.80 | ${ }_{6}^{5}-\frac{5}{8}$ Sp. and Mx. do., perfect, .23 |
| Guineas, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.95 " 5.00 | do. do. do. do., imperf. . 20 " . 22 |
| Napoleons (Twenty Francs),. 3.80 " 3.83 | Mexican Dollars, .......... 1.05 |
| Ten Thaler Pieces, ......... 7.80 | Peruv. and other S. A. Dolls. 1.02 |
| Prussian Ten Thaler Pieces, 8.00 | Spanish Pillar Dollars,...... 1.05 " 1.10 |
| Ten Guilder Pieces,......... 3.90 " 3.93 | Prussian Thalers, ........... . 65 |
| Ducats, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.15 " 2.20 | Five Franc Pieces, . . . . . . . . . . 95 |
| Patriot Doubloons (liable to change daily), 15.40 " 15.45 | German Crowns, French Crowns,....................$~$ 1.08 1.06 |
| Spanish Doubloons, do, do...16.00 "16.10 | English Silver £,............ 4.60 |

## WORTHLESS AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES IN NEW ENGLAND.

CORRECTED BY CLAPP, FULLER \& BROWNE,
Dealers in Bank Notes, Specie and Land Warrants, 37 State Street, comer of Congress Street.

| Val. on Dol. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Kennebeck Bk,IIallowell, |
| merican Bank, | Piscataqua B'k, |  |
| ommercial Bank, | Grafton Bank, Haverhill, | Machias Bank. <br> Megunticook Bk,Camden, |
| ochituate Bank, | Hillsboro' Bk, Hillsboro', | Negumkeag Bank |
| ranklin Bank, | N. Hampshire B'k, Pqrts- | New England Bank |
| alton Bank, |  |  |
| rocers Bank, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | N. Hampshire Union Bk, |  |
| aymarket Sq. B'k, | Pemigewasset Bk, Plym., | Oxford Bank, |
| liby Bank, | Winnipiseogee B'k, clos. | Passamaquoddy Bk, East- |
| afayette Bank, | Wolfborough B'k, Wolfb., |  |
| iddling Int. Bank, | Rochester B'k, Rochester, | Saco Bank |
| iental Bank, | OnN | Ship Builders' B'k, Rock- |
| south Bank, |  |  |
| rkshire B'k, Pittsfield, | Bridgeport Exch'ge As | Union Bank, |
| ank of Gen. Int'st, ) | Bridgeport Manuf. Co. | Vassalborough B'k, |
| ssex Bank, | Colchester B'k, Colches., | Wald |
| rmers' Bank, J ¢ | Commercial B'k, Tolland. | Wash'gt |
| helsea Bank, | Conn. Min. Co., Hartford, | Waterville B |
| ss River B'k, Bev | Derby Bank, Derby, | Winthrop $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}$, Winth |
| tizens' B' | Eagle Bank, New Haven, | Wiscasset B'k, Wisca |
| y B'k, Lowell, fraud, | Eastern, W. Killingsly, | B'k of Hallowell, Hal |
| hannet Bank, Taunton, | Hatters' Bank, | 90 Maritime Bank, Bangor, 90 |
| hasset Bank, | Granite, Voluntown, $f r^{\prime} d$, | Westbrook Bank, W |
| harlestown B. $\}$ Charles- | Housatonic R. R. Comp., | k, clos |
| Phenix Bank, $\}$ town, | Bridgeport, |  |
| orches. and Milton B'k, | Wooster Bank, | 促 |
| axbury B'k, Duxbury, | .'rs' B'k, Der | Agricultural B'k, Troy, |
| ast Bridgewater Bank, | Litchfield B'k, Litchfleld, | Bank of Bennington, Ben |
| sex B'k, N. Andover, | Merch. Ex. Bk, Bridgep't, | 5 nington, |
| rmers' B'k, Sandstone, | N.HavenCo. Bk,N.Hav., | B'k of Manchester, Man. |
| Farmers' and Mechanies' B'k, Belchertown, | Woodbury Bk, Woodb'ry, MaINE. | 5 Bank of Orange County, B'k of Woodstock, Wood., |
| Farmers' and Mechanics' |  | Bank of Windso |
| Bk, South Adams, |  | 1 B |
| Greylock Bank, [amp | Brunswick B'k, Brunsw | , Pout |
| Hampshire B |  | Essex Bank, G |
| Ipswich Bank, Ipswich, | Bangor Com. Bank, | un |
| Manuf's Bk, Georgetown | Bath Bank, | Bankin |
| Manufacturers' and Me- |  | nix B |
| chanics ${ }^{\text {bk}}$, Nantucket, | Exchange Bank, | State |
| endon Bank, Mendon, | Lafayette Bank, |  |
| Middlesex B., Cambridge, | Norombega Bank, | 90 South Royalton |
| idd. Int. Bank, Salem, | Penobscot Bank, | Rhode Island. |
| closed. buryport, | People's Bank, | Bristol Union ${ }^{\text {B }}$ ' k , Brist. |
| Newburyport B'k, New- | Bank of Portland, | Burrillville B'k, Burrillv. |
| Nahant Bank, Lynn, | Exchange Bank, | Eagle Bank, Ne |
| Norfolk Bk, | Georgia Lumber Co., ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Farm. Ex. Bk, Gloucester |
| Roxbury Bk, ${ }^{\text {R }}$ Roxbury, | Maine Bank, | Farmers' and M |
| Winthrop Bk, | B'k of Old Town | Bank, Pawtucket, |
| Pawtucket Bk, Pawtuck., | Stillwater Can | Farmers' B'k, Wickf |
| Phoenix B'k, Nantucket, | B'k of Westbrook, $\}$ West- | Franklin Bk, Provid |
| Sandwich Bank, Sandw | Franklin Bank, $\}$ br'k, | Hamilton Bank, Scitu |
| Sutton Bk, Wilkinsonvi New Hampsimire | Canton Bank, China, | 5 Hamilton B'k, N'th |
| New Hampailire. | Ca | ount Hope B'k, Bri |
| Concord Bank, Concor | Central Bank, Hallowell, | Pascoag Bk, Pascoag |
| Clueshire Bank (old), | Central Bank, Grey, | Provid. Co. B'k, S'thfie |
| Claremont B'k, Claren't, | City B'k, Portland, | R. I. Agri. B'k, Johnsto |
| Dover Bank, Dover (old), | Citizens'(old pl.), $\}$ Au- | Scituate Bank, Scitu |
| Exeter B'k (old), Exeter B'k (new), | (new pl.), g gusta, | verton Bank, Tiverton |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ExeterB'k (new), } \\ \text { Granite Bank, }\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
| Granite Bank, clo. (old) | 5 Ellsworth B'k, Ellswor | 50. B'k of So. Co., Wakefield, 50 |
| clo. (old), ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Frankfort B'k, Frankfo | Mount Vernon 1 |
| Farmers' Bank, Amherst, | Globe Bank, Bango | R. I. Cent., E.G |
| Lancaster Bk, Lancaster, | Hallowell and Augus | H |
| Lebanon Bank, Lebanon, | Bank, Itallowell, | Warwick Bank, 5 |
| Manuf. Bk, N. Ipswich, | Hancock Bk, Ellsworth, | 5, R. I. Exchange, |





[^0]
1862．MARCH，third Month．

Astronomicalcalculations．

|  | Days． | d． |  | Days |  |  | Day |  |  | Days． |  | ．$m$ ． | Days． | $d$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％ | 1 | 7 | S． 30 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 50 | 19 | 0 | 28 | 25 | 1 | 54 |
| 岩 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 48 | 14 | 2 | 27 | 20 |  | S． 4 | 26 | 2 | 17 |
| ะี | 3 | 6 | 44 | 9 | 4 | 25 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 21 |  | N． 19 | 27 | 2 | 41 |
| ค | 4 | 6 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 39 | 22 | 0 | 43 | 28 | 3 | 4 |
| ¢ | 5 | 5 | 58 | 11 | 3 | 37 | 17 | 1 | 15 | 23 | 1 | 7 | 29 | 3 | 28 |
|  | 6 | 5 | 35 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 18 | 0 | 52 | 24 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 51 |

D First Quarter，8th day，0h． 37 m ．，evening．
O Full Moon，16th day，0h．33m．，morning．
© Last Quarter， 22 d day， 5 h .5 m ．，evening．
－New Moon，30th day，3h．1m．，morning．

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boston. } \\ & \text { Eventing } \\ & \text { he. } \\ & \text { Place. } \end{aligned}$ | R．${ }_{\text {m }}^{\text {s．}}$ ． | D ${ }_{\text {couth，}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Sa ． | 6365501114 | 21013 | 1 | 02 feet | 714 | 051 |
| 2 SU | 6345511117 | 21312 | 22021 | 040 h ＇d | 817 | 135 |
| 3 Mo | 6335521119 | 21512 | 23058 | 116 h ＇d | 920 | 218 |
| 4 T | 6315541123 | 21912 | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 135\end{array}$ | 155 n ＇k | 1022 | 3 |
| 5 | 6295551126 | 22212 | 5 216 | 236 n ＇k | 1123 | 349 |
| 6 | 6285561128 | 22411 | 16257 | 319 n ＇k | morn． | 436 |
|  | 265571131 | 22711 | 17342 | 47 arm | 021 | 525 |
|  | 245581134 | 23011 | 188434 | 52 a | 115 | 位 |
|  | 235591136 | 23211 | $1 \begin{array}{llll}9 & 5 & 30\end{array}$ | 60 br | 2 |  |
| 10 Mo | 21611140 | 23610 | 10631 | 72 br | 250 | 755 |
| 11 Tu | 619621143 | 23910 | 11732 | 81 br | 330 | 85 |
| 12 W ． | 618631145 | 24110 | 12830 | 857 h ＇rt | 4 | 934 |
| 13 Th ． | 616641148 | 24410 | 13922 | 946 h ＇rt | 434 | 22 |
| 14 | 614651151 | 2479 | 9141010 | 1034 bel． |  | 1111 |
| 15 | 612661154 | $420{ }^{2}$ | 9151057 | 1118 bel． | 529 | morn． |
| 16 | 611681157 | 2539 | $9 \bigcirc 1139$ | rei． |  | 1 |
| 17 | 969120 | 2568 | 81700 | 021 rei ． | 822 | 051 |
|  | 6 <br> 761012 <br> 6 | 2598 | 818043 | 17 sec ． | 938 | 145 |
|  | 6661112 | ${ }_{3}^{3} 118$ | 819132 | 157 sec． | 1053 | 242 |
|  | 64612128 | 8348 | $820 \quad 223$ | 250 thi |  | 341 |
|  | 66 | $3 \begin{array}{lll}3 & 7\end{array}$ | 721318 | 347 th |  | 441 |
| 21 | 6061412 | 3107 | 722418 | 452 k |  | 542 |
| S | 55961512 | 3127 | 723 | 6.2 k | 158 | 641 |
|  | 557616 | 3156 | 624636 | 79 kn | 242 | 736 |
|  | 555618 | 31962 | 625741 | 811 le | 318 | 828 |
| 26 W ． | 万 536191226 | 3226 | 626838 | 9 4 leg | 348 | 16 |
|  | 5526201228 | 3245 | 5 27 928 | 951 feet | 414 | 2 |
|  | 5506211231 | 3275 | 5281013 | 1034 feet | 439 | 047 |
|  | 54862212 | 3305 | 529105 |  |  | 1130 |
| 30 SU | 54662312 | 3334 | $4 \cdot 11$ | 1150 h ＇d |  | 4 |
| 31 Mo .5 |  |  |  | 08 h | 8 |  |



## 1862.

APRIL, fourth Month.
Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. |  |  | Days. |  |  | Days. |  |  | Days |  | $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 1 | 4 N. | 37 | 7 | 6 | 54 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 25 | 13 | 15 |
| . | 2 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 29 | 20 | 11 | 35 | 26 | 13 | 35 |
| \% | 3 | 5 | 23 | 9 | 7 | 39 | 15 | 9 | 50 | 21 | 11 | 56 | 27 | 13 | 54 |
| ลั | 4 | 5 | 46 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 14 | 13 |
| ${ }^{\infty}$ | 5 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 24 | 17 | 10 | 33 | 23 | 12 | 36 | 29 | 14 | 32 |
| ¢ | 6 | 6 | 32 | 12 | 8 | 45 | 18 | 10 | 54 | 24 | 12 | 56 | 30 | 14 | 50 |

D First Quarter 7th day, 7h. 28m., morning.
O Full Moon, 14th day, 10h. 18 m ., morning.
© Last Quarter, 21st day, 1h. 19m., morning.

- New Moon, 28th day, 6h. 43 m ., evening.



We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south!
For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth; For the yearly evangel thou bearest from God, Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod!

| $\dot{\vec{\alpha}}$ | $\dot{+}$ | Aspects, Holidays, Events, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\dot{\Delta}$ | $\dot{\Delta}$ | Weather, \&c. |

1 Tu .
W. \{Lenox, in S. C. and Scinde.

3 Th. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { s.c. Conv. rat. const. } \\ \text { of conf. cong., } 6 \text {. }\end{array} \mathbb{C}\right.$ in Ap.
4 Fr . ठ म म D © C runs high.
5 Sa. Month of wheat harv. Rain,
6 E. 5th S. in Lent. or snow.
7 Mo.
8 Tu.
9 W.
10 Th .
11 Fr.
12 Sa .
13 E .
14 Mo.
15 Tu .
16 W.
17 Th.
18 Fr.
19 Sa .
20 E .
21 Mo .
22 T

23 W . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S.A. Dounlas } \\ \text { borm, } 1813\end{array}\right.$ St. George.

25 Fr . St. Mark. Changeable.
26 Sa . $\{20 \mathrm{th}$. Gosport Nav. Ya., Va, dest.
27 E. 1st S. af. East. Low S.
28 Mo. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Marylond adm. } \\ \text { to the } \\ V \text { N. }\end{array}\right.$
29 Tu .
30 W. ${ }^{\text {C. }}$ in Ap.

## Becomes

High ti.
finer.

## Farmer's Calendar.

Well, here we are, with a prospect of spring at last. Sunshine and shower is the order of the day. Take it as it comes, and make the most of it. But it's time to strip off jackets, and seize the handles of the plough. A straight furrow and a deep one, - that's the true doctrine; but go down by degrees, an inch lower each year, and every time you plough, and not bring up too much of that yellow stuff at once. It needs an airing before it will give you good crops; but up with it a little at a time, and mix it with the richer surface soil, and you'll find it 'll begin to pay. A loamy subsoil, that has never been exposed to the action of the atmosphere, when brought to the surface, absorbs many fertilizing gases, and becomes more and more valuable. But if you have ploughed but five or six inches deep, it 's a mistake to go ten or twelve all at once. Take time for it, and you can work down easy, and not sacrifice your crops while you 're about it.

It don't pay to stop and lean over the wall, talking hour after hour with neighbor Doolittle. • It don't pay to waste time in April. Plant pease and potatoes, sow beets and carrots, as soon as you can after the middle of the month.



Let our faith, which in darkness and coldness has lain, Revive with the warmth and the brightness again; And in blooming of flower and budding of tree The symbols and types of our destiny see!

| $\begin{array}{l\|l} \dot{4} \\ \dot{\theta} & \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{array}$ |  | Farmer's Ca |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1Th. | St. | 析 |
| 2 Fr . | ${ }_{\text {Mon }}$ | ough on hand. There 's the |
| 3 Sa . |  | ploughing and planting going on. |
| 4 E. | 2d S. af. Eas. \{ Charlestons.c. | we might as well sit on the rail |
| 5 Mo . | Month of wheat harrest in Rain. | at harvest. Then up early, and |
| 6 Tu |  | down late. Spring comes but |
| W. | an. Low ti. | once a year, and we must make |
| 8 Th . |  |  |
| Fr. |  |  |
| 10 Sa . |  |  |
| 11 E . | a. Las. Va |  |
| 12 Mo | ${ }^{10 \text { th }}$ | ard need |
| 13 T |  | trim them much |
| 14 W. |  | ough |
| 15 | on ac | soap-suds is good any time. |
| 16 Fr |  | Have an eye to the garden, |
| 17 Sa | Disap. of Saturn's Ring. | A good kitchen-garden is one of |
| 18 E. | 4th S. af. Eas. Good | There is nothing like garden- |
| 19 M |  | sauce to save the dollars at the |
| 20 Tu . | ช̛ मo. Low ti. plant- | store. You'll be wanting green |
| 21 W . | gr.hel, lat. N. ing | pease by-and-by, and early pota- |
| $22^{\prime} \mathrm{Th}$. |  | ees, and nothing is better than |
| 23 Fr . |  |  |
|  | ect |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 5th S. af. Eas. Rog. S. |  |
| 26 Mo . | 23, Setteet of Jamees Variable. | ing, just take off six or eight |
| 27 Ta . | R.L Lee.meets |  |
|  | D in Ap. Hi | 11 |
| 29 Th. | Asc. Day. © runs high. | find it $l l$ be good for both. Some |
| 30 Fr . |  | table mould. Don't begrudge |
| 31 Sa . |  | the girls a little lot for flowers! |

## 1862.

 JUNE, sixth Month.
## Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. | d. |  | ys | d. |  | Day |  |  | Days. |  | $m$. | Days |  | $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |  | 7 | 22 | 47 | 13 |  | 14 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 24 |
|  | 2 | 22 | 13. | 8 | 22 | 53 | 14 | 23. | 17 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 26 | 23 | 22 |
|  | 3 | 22 | 21 | $9^{\circ}$ | 22 | 58 | 15 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 20 |
| ¢ | 4 | 22 | 28 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 16 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 27 | 28 | 23 | 18 |
| (6) | 5 | 22 | 35 | 11 | 23 | 7 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 23 | 15 |
|  | 6 | 22 | 41 | 12 | 23 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 11 |

$D^{\circ}$ First Quarter 5th day, 9 h .59 m ., morning. O Full Moon, 12th day, 1h. 33 m ., morning.
© Last Quarter, 18th day, 10 h .28 m ., evening.

- New Moon, 27th day, 2h. 10 m. , morning.

| $180$ |  | (\%) D | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pull Sea, } \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Morning } \\ h . \\ m . \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ |  | s. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Douthe }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 42673015.460 | 3 |  | 2 4 |  |  |
| 2 M | 257811566 | 25 | 5226 | 246 h |  |  |
| 3 Tu . | 25.731 .15 '66 | 26 | $6{ }^{6} 37$ | 329 h | 11 | 446 |
| 4 W. | $42473215 \quad 86$ | 27 | $7{ }^{7} 52$ | 416 be | 115 | 431 |
| 57 Th | 4,2473315. 96 | 28 | 8440 | 56 be |  | 617 |
| Fr | 4247331596 |  | 9533 | 61 re | 01 |  |
|  | $42373{ }^{4} 15^{\circ} 116 \cdot 7$ |  | 1630 | 70 r | 04 | 755 |
| $8 S U$ | 2373515126 | 111 | 73 | 831 | 11 | 849 |
|  | 42373515126 |  | 8 | - | 15 |  |
| 10 Tu | 42373615136 |  | 93 | 18 | 2 | 051 |
| $11 \%$ | 4227361514610 |  |  | 17 th | 331 | 1156 |
| 12 Th | 4227371515611 |  | 135 |  | ris |  |
| 13 F | 2227371515611 |  | 602 | 028 kn |  | 10 |
|  | 227381516612 | 017 | 055 | 122 kn . | 9 |  |
| 15 | 4227381516612 | S. 18 | 148 | 212 legs | 1021 | 259 |
| 16 Mo | 4227381516612 | 019 | 9236 | 259 legs | 1 |  |
| 17 Tu | 4227391517.613 | 120 | 0322 | 345 fee | 1116 |  |
| 18W. | 4227391517613 | 121 |  | 432 fee | 1140 |  |
| 19 Th . | 423 'i 391517613 | 122 | 2457 | 523 h'd | nor |  |
| 20 Fr | 4237401517613 | 123 | 3549 | 615 h 'd |  | 652 |
| 21 Sa | 4237.401517613 | 124 | 642 | 79 n 'k | 030 |  |
| 22 SU . | . 4237401517613 | 225 | 736 | 82 n 'k | 05 |  |
| 23 ¢fo. | 4237401517 Dec. | 226 | 829 | 855 n 'k | 132 | 98 |
| 24 Tu | 42474015160 | 227 | 920 | 945 arm | 210 | 956 |
| 25 W . | $4247^{3} 4015160$ | 228 | 1091 | 1033 a | 255 | 045 |
| 26 Th | 2474015160 | 229 | 105611 | 1117 arn | 345 | 1134 |
| 27 F | 2574015150 |  | 11371 | 1157 br. | sets. | 023 |
| 28 S | 2574015150 |  |  | 018 br. | 834 | 112 |
| 29 S | 574015750 | 32 | 2039 | 059 h 'rt |  | 159 |
| 30 M | 2617015140 | 3 | 119 |  |  |  |


1862 JULY, seventh Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. | d. |  |  |  |  |  | Days. | d. |  | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. |  | $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 23 N | N. 7 | 7 | 22 |  | 35 | 13 | 21 |  | 50 | 19 | 20 | 50 | 25 | 19 | 39 |
|  | 2 |  | 3 | 8 | 22 |  | 29 | 14 | 21 |  | 41 | 20 | 20 | 39 | 26 | 19 | 25 |
|  | 3 | 22 | 58 | 9 | 22 |  | 22 | 15 | 21 |  | 31 | 21 | 20 | 28 | 27 | 19 | 12 |
|  | 4 | 22 | 53 | 10 | 22 |  | 14 | 16 | 21 |  | 22 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 28 | 18 | 58 |
|  | 5 | 22 | 48 | 11 | 2 |  | 6 | 17 | 21 |  | 12 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 29 | 18 | 44 |
|  | 6 | 22 | 42 | 12 | 21 |  | 58 | 18 | 21 |  | 1) | 24 | 19 | 51 | 30 | 18 | 30 |

) First Quarter, 4th day, 6h. 6m., evening.
O Full Moon, 11th day, 8 h .54 m ., morning.
© Last Quarter, 18th day, 0h. 29 m ., evening.

- New Moon, 26th day, 4h. 21m., evening.

|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline(3) \\ \text { s. } & \mathrm{A} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  | Buths. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tu. | 267401514038 | 34 | 4159 | 19 |  |  |
| 2 W. | 27740151304 | 45 | 5239 | 30 bel. | 102 | 414 |
| 3 Th . | 42774015130 | 6 | 6321 | 343 bel. | 10 | 5 |
| Er. | $428 / 4015120$ | 7 | 746 | 431 | 11 | 548 |
| 5 Sa. | 29739151007 | 48 | 8459 | 529 | 11 | 6 |
| SU | 297391510074 | $4{ }^{4} 9$ | 960 | 633 | mor | 734 |
| 7 Mo | $3073915 \quad 9085$ | 510 | 107 | 741 | 02 | 833 |
| 8 Tu | 317381570105 | 511 | 1816 | 850 | 1 | 936 |
| 9 W . | 4317381570105 | 512 | 12924 | 957 |  | 040 |
| 10 Th . | 4327391560115 | 513 | 31028 | 1057 | 3 | 43 |
| 11 Fr | 4337371540135 | 5 O | -11241 | 1149 kn . | ris |  |
| Sa | 4337371540135 | 515 | 15 | 013 legs | 81 | 042 |
| 13 SU | 347361520155 | 16 | 16037 | 0 legs | 850 | 137 |
| 14 Mo. | 357351500176 | 17 | 7123 | 145 | 91 | 229 |
|  | 3673514590 | 18 | 1827 | 28 feet | 942 | 317 |
| 16 W. | 43773414570 |  | 19249 |  | 10 |  |
| 17 Tb . | 4387341456 | 20 | 2031 |  | 1033 |  |
| 18 Fr . | 咗 | 21 | 21417 |  | 11 | 532 |
| 19 Sa | 9732145 |  | 2256 |  | 11 | 6 |
|  |  |  | 236 |  |  |  |
| 21 M | 仡 |  | 4658 |  |  | 751 |
|  | 29 | 625 | 25756 |  | 05 | 840 |
| 23 W. | 437291446031 | 626 | 26.851 | 917 |  | 929 |
| 24 Th. | 41281444033 | 627 | 27421 | 107 b |  | 019 |
| 25 Fr . | 4457271442035 |  | 810311 | 1054 b |  | 118 |
| Sa | 4467261440037 |  | Q111511 | 1134 |  | 155 |
|  | 4477251438039 |  | 11153 |  |  | 042 |
|  | 487241436041 | 62 | 2013 |  |  | 128 |
|  | 4497231434043 | 63 | 3052 |  |  | 213 |
|  | 4507221432045 | 6 | 4131 |  |  |  |
| 31 Th |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |


1862. AUGUST, eighth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. |  |  | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. |  | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. |  | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 18 N | N. 0 | 7 | 16 | 24 | 13 | 14 | 38 | 19 | 12 | 44 | 25 | 10 | 43 |
| 继 | 2 | 17 | 45 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 25 | 26 | 10 | 22 |
| \% | 3 | 17 | 29 | 9 | 15 | 50 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 12 | 5 | 27 | 10 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 32 | 16 | 13 | 42 | 22 | 11 | 45 | 28 |  | 40 |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ | 5 | 16 | 57 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 11 | 24 | 29 | 9 | 19 |
|  | 6 | 16 | 41. | 12 | 14 | 57 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 24 | 11 | 4 | 30 | 8 | 57 |

D First Quarter, 3d day, 0h. 12 m ., morning.
O Full Moon, 9 th day, 5 h .9 m ., evening.
© Last Quarter, 17 th day, 5 h .3 m ., morning.

- New Moon, 25th day, 4 h. 56 m ., morning.

|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Pef } \\ \mathrm{s} . \\ \mathrm{A} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { saton. } \\ & \text { ening } \\ & \text { mis. } \\ & \text { mplac } \end{aligned}$ | $\nu_{\mathrm{s} .} .$ | $\mid \underset{\text { Southe. }}{D}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Fr . | 27 | 1428049 | ${ }^{6} 6$ | 6254 | 317 rei. | 951 | ${ }^{\text {mi }}$ |
| 2 Sa . | 453718 | 81425052 | 67 | 7342 | 49 sec . | 1027 | 8 |
| 3 SU .4 | 454717 | 71423054 | 68 | 8437 | 58 sec . | 1110 | 624 |
| 4 Mo .4 | 4557 | 1421056 | 6 | 542 | 618 thi. | morn | 723 |
| 5 Tu .4 | 4567 | 1419058 | 610 | 10654 | 730 thi |  | 824 |
| 6 W .4 | 45771 | 141710 | 611 | 1186 | 841 kn |  | 926 |
| 7 Th .4 | 4587 | 141413 | 512 | 12914 | 945 kn . | 21 | 026 |
| 8 Fr. 4 | 4597 | 141215 | 513 | 131014 | 041 legs |  | 123 |
| 9 Sa .5 | 507 | 14101 | 50 | O 1171 | 1130 legs |  |  |
| 10 SU. 5 | 517 | 47110 | 15 | 151151 |  | 715 | 016 |
| 11 Mo. 5 | 527 | 7145112 | 16 | $16 \quad 012$ | 033 feet | 742 |  |
| 12 Tu .5 | 537 | 6143114 | 517 | $17 \quad 054$ | 115 feet | 89 | 154 |
| 13 W .5 | 547 | 4140117 | 518 | 18135 | 155 h 'd | 83 | 240 |
| 14 Th. 5 | 5 5 7 | 31358119 | 419 | 19215 | 236 | 9 | 25 |
| 15 Fr. 5 | 5771 | 11354123 |  | 2057 | 318 n 'k | 93 | 1 |
| 16 Sa .5 | 57 | 01352125 |  | 21340 | 43 n 'k | 10 | 7 |
| 17 SU. 5 | 5965 | 81349128 |  | 22428 | 455 n | 10 |  |
| $18 \mathrm{Mo}$. | 5106 | 71347130 |  | 2354 | 553 a | 11 | 3 |
| 19 Tu .5 | 5116 | 513441 |  | 24622 | 652 |  | 2 |
| 20 W. 5 | 5126 | 41342135 |  | 25722 | 752 | 0 | 12 |
| 21 Th .5 | 5136 | 21339138 | 326 | 26821 | 848 | 120 | 1 |
| Fr. 5 | 5146 | 1337140 | 27 | 27.914 | 938 |  |  |
| Sa. 5 | 5156 | 1334143 | 228 | 8102 | 025 h'rt |  | 037 |
| 24 SU. 5 | 5166 | 332145 | 229 | 910471 | 117 h 'rt | 430 |  |
| 25 Mo .5 | 5 176 | 329148 |  | - 11261 | 1145 bel. |  |  |
| 26 Tu. 5 | 5186 | 326151 | 21 |  | 05 bel. | 659 | 056 |
| 27 W. | 196 | 324153 | 2 | 2025 | 045 r | 726 | 143 |
| 28 Th . | 5206 | 321156 | 3 | $3{ }_{3} 1$ | 127 r | 7 | 233 |
| 29 Fr . | 216 | 318159 | 4 | 4149 | 212 | 830 | 325 |
| 30 Sa | 26 | 3162 | 05 | 5236 | 30 s | 91 | 20 |
|  | 236 | 131324 | 06 | 6\| 326 | 355 se | 95 | 518 |


1862. SEPTEMBER, ninth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. |  |  | Days. |  |  | Days. |  | . | Days. |  |  | Days | d. | $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% | 1 | 8 | N. 14 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 44 | 19 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 55 |
| 觡 | 2 | 7 | 52 | 8 | 5 | 38 | 14 | 3 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 19 |
| \% | 3 | 7 | 30 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 2 | 58 | 21 | 0 | 38 | 27 | 1 | 42 |
| ${ }_{0}^{\circ}$ | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 53 | 16 | 2 | 35 | 22 |  | N. 15 | 28 | 2 | 6 |
| ¢ิ | 5 | 6 | 46 | 11 | 4 | 30 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 23 |  | S. 9 | 29 | 2 | 29 |
| ¢ | 6 | 6 | 23 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 48 | 24 | 0 | 32 | 30 | 2 | 52 |

D First Quarter, 1st day, 5h. 33m., morning.
O Full Moon, 8th day, 3h. 13m., morning.
© Last Quarter, 15th day, 11h. 38m., evening.

- New Moon, 23d day, 4h. 13m., evening.

D First Quarter, 30th day, 11h. 26 m ., morning.



## 1862. OC'OBER, tenth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. |  | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m .1$ | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | 1 | 3 | S. 16 | 7 | 5 | 35 | 13 | 7 | 51 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 11 |
| 号 | 2 | 3 | 39 | 8 | 5 | 58 | 14 | 8 | 14 | 20 | 10 | 25 | 26 | 12 | 32 |
| \% | - 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 36 | 21 | 10 | 47 | 27 | 12 | 52 |
| - | 4 | 4 | 25 | 10 | 6 | 43 | 16 | 8 | 58 | 22 | 11 | 8 | 28 | 13 | 12 |
| ${ }^{2}$ | 5 | 4 | 49 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 20 | 23 | 11 | 29 | 29 | 13 | 32 |
|  | - 6 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 42 | 24 | 11 | 50 | 30 | 13 | 52 |

○ Full Moon, 7th day, 4h. 2m., evening.
© Last Quarter, 15 th day, 6 h .58 m ., evening.
(2) New Moon, 23d day, 2h. 53 m ., morning.

D First Quarter, 29th day, 7 h .0 m ., evening.



From gold to gray, our mild, sweet day Of Indian summer fades too soon;
But tenderly o'er land and sea
Hangs white and calm the Hunter's moon.

## $\begin{array}{ll}2 & \\ \dot{0} & \\ 0\end{array}$

Aspects, Healidays, Events, Weather, \&c.

1W.
2 Th .
3 Fr.
4 Sa .
5 E. 6 Mo . 7 Tu . 8 W .
9 Th .
10 Fr .
11 Sa.
12 E . 13 Mo . 14 Tu. 15 W . 16 Th . 17 Fr . 18 Sa .
19 E. 20 Mo . 21 Tu . 22 W . 23 Th . 24 Fr . 25 Sa .
26 E . 27 Mo . 28 Tu . 29 W. 30 Th . ${ }^{31} \mathrm{Fr}$.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { First steamboat } \\ \text { to Albany, } 1807 .\end{array}\right.$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { to Albany, } 1807 . \\ \text { Majore } \\ 2 / C\end{array}\right.$ Indian corn ripe Indian ocrar ripe $\succcurlyeq$ gr. elon. E $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Batile of German- } \\ \text { town }, \text { li77. }\end{array}\right.$ for frosts. 16 th S. af. Tr. 8. ठ ©. Peace pro., Lanhing season Springfield. $\delta \delta \mathbb{C} \cdot \delta \$ 2$ Gov. John Han- High ti. cock died, 1733 . Vermont Leisistaure meets. First Com. of Harv. Col., 1442. $\nsucc$ gr. hel. lat. S. Rain,
 17 th S.af. Tr. © runs hi. of Hz © 9 gr . hel. lat. N
 Cotton plant still in ४̧ sta.
2f gr. hel. lat. N. Low ti. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Burgoyne eur- } \\ \text { rendered, } 1777 \\ \text { Finer. }\end{array}\right.$ 68 18th S. af. Tr. \{Cornwallio

 Discovery of $\sigma h D$. is o $4 \mathbb{C}$. ó 9 D . at
 Dan. Webster died, 18,2 Battle of Bataklava 1854 19th S. af. Tr. $\mathbb{C}$ in Per. © r. low. St. Sim. and St. Jude. \{ Farthauake in $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. } \\ & \text { Ena } \\ & \text { in } \\ & 8\end{aligned}$.
 $\checkmark \because \%$. tides.

## Farmer's Calendar.

 What showers of golden and crim son leaves! What a profusion of mellow fruits! How richly the wild grape hangs from the forest trees and the walls, by the side of many a winding stream ! How gorgeous the foliage along the valleys and the hill-sides of New England! And then, too, the fine, bracing air, infusing vigor and strength into every limb !But work still presses. There are the potatoes to dig, the apples to pick, the corn to get in, and the big yellow pumpkins. The harvest is not ended, and I'm afraid it won't be unless we bestir ourselves.
Are you raising any calves this year? If so, remember these cold, damp, chilly nights are very bad for them, and you had better get them in, as well as the milch cows. Cows in milk are apt to fall off, about this time, unless well cared for, and it is very hard to get them up to a good yield after it.
So, you see, there is enough to do this month, - much which, let me say, cannot be left undone without injury. It is rather late to sow grass seed and wintar grains ; but, if you could n't do it last month, it is better now than to wait for spring.

| NOVEMBER, eleventh Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Astronomical Calculations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | $m$. |  |  | m. | Days | d. |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  | 18 |  | 19 | 19 | 32 | 25 | 20 | 49 |
|  |  | 14 | 50 | 8 | 16 | 39 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 46 | 26 | 21 |  |
|  |  | 15 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 56 | 15 | 18 | 34 | 21 | 19 | 59 | 27 | 21 | 11 |
|  |  | 15 | 27 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 49 | 22 | 20 | 12 | 28 | 21 | 22 |
|  |  | 15 | 46 | 11 | 17 | 30 | 17 | 19 | 4 | 23 | 20 | 25 | 29 |  | 32 |
|  |  | 16 | 4 | 12 | \|17 | 46 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 24 | 20 | 37 | 30 |  | 42 |

O Full Moon, 6th day, 8h. 5m., morning.
$\mathbb{C}$ Last Quarter, 14 th day, 1 h .26 m ., evening.

- New Moon, 21st day, 1h. 30m., evening.

D First Quarter 28th day, 5 h . 18 m ., morning.

|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Length } \\ \text { of Dis. } \\ h_{.} . \\ m \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Full sea, } \\ & \left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Morning. } \\ m . l \end{array}\right\| \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { southe } \\ \text { hu } \\ m}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Sa .16 | 633454 | 1021 | 45616 | ${ }^{1} 9$ | ${ }^{9} 79$ | 736 feet | 132 | 822 |
| 2 SU. 6 | 6344521 | 1018 | 45916 | 10 | 83 | 829 feet | 238 |  |
| 3 Mo .6 | 636451 | 1015 | $5 \quad 216$ |  | 854 | 918 h'd | 343 | 952 |
| 4 Tu .6 | 637450 | 1013 | 5416 |  | 941 | 104 h'd | 4461 | 038 |
| 5 W. | 638449 | 10115 | 5616 | 13 | 1026 | 1047 n'k | 547 | 24 |
| 6 Th .6 | 639448 | 109 | 5816 | O | 118 | 1128 n'k | rise | orn. |
| 7 Fr . | 641446 | 105 | 51216 | 15 | 1148 | $\mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}$ | 519 | 12 |
| 8 Sa . 6 | 642445 | 103 | 51416 | 616 | $6{ }^{0} 8$ | 029 arm | 64 |  |
| 9 SU. 6 | 643444 | 1015 | 51616 | 17 | 050 | 111 arm | 654 | 150 |
| 10 Mo .6 | 645443 | 958 | 51916 | 18 | 132 | 154 br. | 748 | 239 |
| 11 Tu. | 646442 | 956 | 52116 | 19 | 215 | 237 br. | 846 | 327 |
| 12 W. | 647441 | 954 | 52316 | 620 | 259 | 321 br. | 946 | 414 |
| 13 Th. | 648440 | 952 | 52516 |  | 343 | 46 h 'rt | 1047 | 50 |
| 14 Fr . | 650439 | 949 | 52815 |  | 429 | 454 h'rt | 1149 | 544 |
| 15 Sa. | 651438 |  | 53015 |  | 521 | 548 bel. | morn. | 629 |
| 16 SU. 6 | 652437 |  | 53215 |  | 415 | 642 bel. | 053 | 714 |
| 17 Mo . 6 | 653437 |  | 5.3315 |  | 710 | 739 rei. | 20 | 81 |
| 18Tu. | 655436 |  | $5^{\circ} 3615$ |  | 88 | 836 rei. |  | 850 |
| 19 W : | 656435 |  | 53814 |  | 74 | 931 rei. | 420 | 943 |
| 20 Th . | 657434 |  | 54014 |  | 959 | 1028 sec . | 5341 | 1040 |
| 21 Fr . | 658434 |  | 54114 |  | 1056 | 1123 sec . | 6491 | 1141 |
| 22 Sa . | 659433 |  | 54314 |  | 11149 | thi. | sets. | 045 |
| 23 SU. 7 | 71432 |  | 54613 |  | 015 | 042 thi. | 634 | 149 |
| 24 Mo .7 | 72432 |  | 54713 |  | 110 | 138 kn . | 748 | 251 |
| 25 Tu . | 73431 | 928 | 54913 |  | 425 | 232 kn . | 92 | 350 |
| 26 W . | 74431 | 927 | 55012 |  | 258 | 324 legs | 1014 | 443 |
| 27 Th. | 75430 | 925 | 55212 | 26 | 349 | 415 legs | 11 | 533 |
| 28 Fr | 76430 | 924 | 55312 |  | 442 | 59 fee |  | 620 |
| 29 Sa . | 77429 | . 922 | 55511 |  | 537 | 64 feet | 031 |  |
| 30 SU. 7 | 78429 |  | 5 5611 |  | 9) 632 | 70 h'd | 13 | 751 |





## COURTS.

N. B. - For times and places of holding the Supreme Judicial Court (and the Law Terms of the same), and of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, see page 32 . For County: Commissioners' Meetings (C. C.) in Mass. see Oalendar pages.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in December annually.
Chief Justice and Judges same as in 1858, except Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, appointed instead of Hon. B. R. Curtis, resigned.

United States Cirolit Courts in the United States District Courts.- In First and Second Eastran Circuits. - Maine - at Portland, 1st Tues. in Fel. and In Maine - at Portland, 23d Apr. and 23d Dec.; at Wiscasset, 1st Tues. in Sept., at Sept. In N. Hampshire - at Portsmouth, Bangor, 4th Tues. in June. In N. HampMay 8, and at Exeter, Oct. 8. In Massa- Shire - at Portsmouth, 3d Tues. in March ohuserts - at Boston, May 15 and Oct. 15. and Sept.; at Exeter, 3d Tues. in June and In Connecticut - at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Apr., and at Hartford, 3d Tues. in Sept. In Rhode Island - at Newport, June 15, and at Providence, Nov. 15. In Vermont - at Windsor, 4th Tues. in July, and at Rutland, Oct. 3. (Corrected 1861.)

15 If any of the days happen on Sunday the Court is to commence on the Monday following. Dec. In Massachusetts - at Boston, 3d Tues. in Mar., 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec. In Connecticut - at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov.; at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and Aug. In Rhode Island - at Newport, 2d Tues. in May and 3d Tues. in Oct.;

Boston Police Court, every day, at 9 A. M. and 3 p. м., except Saturday, when the afternoon session is omitted. Boston Justicas' Court, every Saturday, at 9 A. m. ; all at the Court House, Court Square, Boston. Police Courts have also been established at New Bedford, Taunton, Salem, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Fall River, Newburyport, Chelsea, Williamstown, Roxbury, Lee, Chicopee, Gloucester.

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Supreme Courts. - At Hartford, 4th Tues. in Feb., and 2d Tues. in Sept. At Bridgeport, $2 d$ Tues. in Feb. At New Haven, 3 d Tues. in Feb., 4th Tues. in Sept. At New London, 2 d Tues. in March. At Litchfield, 4th Tues. in April, 3d Tues. in Oct. At Brooklyn, 1st Tues. in Mar., 2d 'ues. in Oct. At Middletown, 3d Tues. in Mar. At Tolland, 4th Tues. in Mar., 2d Tues. in Nov. At Danbury, 1st Tues. in Oct. At Norwich, 4th Tues. in Oct. At Haddam, 1st Tues. in Nov.

Superior Courts. - At Hartford, 2d Tuesday in March, 3d Tues. in July, 4th Tues. in Sept., and 3d Tues. in Dec. At New Haven, 1st Tues. in March, 2d Tues. in May, 1st Tues. in Sept., 2d

Tues. in Oct., and 3d Tues. in Dec. At Norwich, 1st Tues. in April, 3d Tues. in Nov. At New London, 3d Tues. in Jan., 4th Tues. in Aug. At Danbury, 2 d Tues. in Aug. and 3d Tues. in Oct. At Brooklyn, 1st Tues. in Jan., 3d Tues. in Mar., 1st Tues. in Aug.; 1st Tues. in Nov. At Litehfield, 4th Tues. in Jan., 2d Tues. in April, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Nov. At Middletown, 1st Tues. in Feb. and 1st Tues. in Dec. At Haddam, $2 \dot{d}$ Tues. in A pril, and 1st Tues. Sept. At Tolland, 2d Tues. in April, 1st Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec. At Bridgeport, 1st Tues. in Mar., 3d Tues. in Dec. (Corrected 1861.)

County Courts. - Abolished in $185 b$.

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Supreme Courts. - Middlebury, 1st Mon.aft. 3dTues. in Jan. Rutland, 1st Mon. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Manchester and Bennington, alternately, 2 d Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Newfane, Mon. following 2d Tues.aft. 4th Tues.in Jan. Woodstock, 4th Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Chelsea, 6th Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Burlington, 1st Tues. in Jan. St. Albans, 1st Mon. aft. 2 d Tues. in Jan. North Mero, 1st Fri. aft. $3 d$ Tues. in Jan. Hyde park, $3 d$ Tues. in Aug. Montpelier, 2d Tues. in Aug. Irasburg, 1st Thurs. next aft. 3d Tues. in Aug. St. Johnsbury, 1st Thursday next aft. 4th Tues. in Aug. Guildhall, 4th Tues. in Ang.

County Courts.-Middlebury, 1st'iues. in June, and 2 d in Dec. Rutland, 2d Tues. in Mar. and Sept. Manchester, 1st Tues. in June, and Bennington, 1st Tues. in Dec. Newfane, $2 d$ Tues. in April and Sept. Woodstock, 4th Tues. in May, and 1st in Dec. Chelsea, 4th Tues. in June, and 3d in Jan. Burlington, last Tues. in Mar., and 3d in Sept. St. Albans, 2d Tues. in A pril and Sept. North Hero, last Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Ilyde park, 4th Tues. in May, and 1st in Dec. Montpelier, 2d Tues. in Mar. and Sept. Irasburg, 4th Tues. in June and Dec. St. Johnsbury, 1st Tues. in June and Dec. Guildhall, 8d Tues. in Sept. and Mar. (Corrected 1861.)

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Scpreme Courts. - At Newport, 3d Kingston, 2 d Mon. in May, and 1st Mon. Mon. in Feb., and 4th Mon. in August. in Nov. Bristol, 1st Mon. in May, and last Providence, 4th Mon. in March and Sept. Mon. in Oct. East Greenwich, 2 d Mon. in South Kingston, 2d Mon. in Aug., and 1st Mon. in Feb. Bristol, 1st Mon. in March, and 2 d Mon. in Sept. East Greenwich, 2 d Mon. in March, and 3 d Mon. in Sept.
Cocrts of Common Pless. - At Newport, 2 d Mon. in April and Oct. Providence, 1st Mon. in June and Dec. South Feb., and 3d Mon. in Aug.
General assembly. - There are two $^{\text {and }}$ sessions; one at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, for Election and other business, which adjourns to meet at Providence in January following. (Corrected

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Scpreme Jedicial Court.-Law Terms. of Nov., 3d Tues. of March, and 2d Tues. -The Supreme Judicial Court shall hold of Jan., May, July and Sept. Plaistow, terms thereof, to be called Law Terms, annually, within the four Judicial Districts, at the times and places following: Exeter, 3d Tues. of June, and Dover, 3d Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Rockingham and Strafford; at Manchester, 1st Tues. of June, and Concord, 1st Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Merrimack and Hillsborough ; at Keene, 1st Tues. of July, and Newport, 4th Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Cheshire and Sullivan; at Lancaster, 3d Tues. of July, and Haverhill, Tues. next after 4th Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Grafton and Coös.
Supreme Judicial Court. - Trial Terms. - At Portsmouth, 3d Tues. of Oct., and Exeter, 3d Tues. of January and 2 d Tu . of April, for Co. of Rockingham. At Dover, 2d Tues. of Feb., last Tues. of May, and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. of Strafford. At Gilford, 4th Tues. of Mar., and the 4th Tues. of Sept., for the Co. of Belknap. At Ossipee, 3d Tues. of April, and 3d Tues of Oct., for Co. of Carroll. At Concord, 3d Tues. of Aug. and 1st Tues. of Feb., for Co. of Merrimack. At Amherst, 1st Tues. of Sept., Manchester, 1st Tues. of Jan., and at Nashua, 1st Tues. of May, for Co . of Hillsborough. At Keene, 3d Tues. of April and Oct., for Co. of Cheshire. At Newport, 4th Tues. of Jan. and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. Sullivan. At Haverhill, 1st Tues. of April and Oct., for the Western Jud. Dist., and at Plymouth, 3d Tues. of May and Nov. for the Lastern Jud. Dist. in Co. Grafton. At Lancaster, 4th Tues. of A pril and Oct., for Co. of Coiss.

Terms of the Probate Cotrt.
Rociingham Co.: Exeter, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Nov. and April, Wed. next after 3d Tues. of Feb., March and Dec., and Wed. next after 2 d Tues. of ev-
ery other month. Portsmouth, 1st Tues. 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and 3d Tues. of May. Derry, Wed. after 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and Wed. after 3d Tues. of May. Chester, Thurs. after 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and Thurs. after 3 d Tu. of May. Deerfield, Frid. after 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and Frid. after 3d Tues. of May. Act of June, 1858. - Strafford Co.: Dover, 1st Tues. of Jan., March, May, Aug. and Oct. Rochester, 1st Tues. of July and Dec. Farmington, 1st Tues. of April and Sept. Somersworth, 1st Tu. of Feb., June and Nov. - Belknap Co. : Gilford, 3d Tues. of every month. - Carroll Co. : Ossipee Corner, 1st Tues. of Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. Conway, 1st Tu. of Jan., Ap., July and Oct. Tamworth, 1st Tues. of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov.Merrimack Co.: Concord, 4th Tues. of every month. - Hillsborovgh Co.: Manchester, 4th 'Tues. of Jan., Mar., May, Ju1y, Sept. and Nov. Nashua, 4th Tues. of Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec. Francestown, Frid. after 4th Tues. Jan., A pril, July and Oct. Amherst, Frid. aft. 4th Tues. Feb., June, Sept. and Dec. Peterborough, Frid. after 4th Tues. of May and Aug. Mason Village, Frid. after 4th Tues. of Mar. and Nov. Act of June, 1859. -Cheshire Co.: Keene, 1st and 3d Tu. every month. - Sullivan Co.: Newport, last Wed. of Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec. Claremont, last Wed. of Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept. and Nov. - Grafron Co.: Haverhill, 3d Tues. of Ap, and Oct. Plymouth, 3d Tu. of May and Nov. Canaan, 31 Tu . of June and Dec. Lishon, 3d Tu. March and Sept. Bristol, 3d Tu. July. Littleton, 3d Tu. Jan. Wentworth, 3d Tu. Feb. and Aug. - Coüs Co. : Colebrook, 1st Tu. Sept. Lancaster, 1st Tues. Jan., March, May and Nov. Berlin, 1st

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

Stpreme Judicial Coubts. Law Terms. - Bangor, 4th Tues. May. Augusta, 3d Tues. June. Portland, 2d Tues. July.
Supreme Judiclal Coorts. Civil actross. - Saco, 1st Tues. Jan. Alfred, 4th Tues. May, and 3d Tues. Sept. Portland, 3d Tues. Jan. and A pril, and 2 d Tues. Oct. Pith, 1st Tues. April, and 3d Tues. Aug. Paris, 2 d Tu. Mar., Aug., and Nov. Farm- and Dec. Rockland. 2 d Tues. of Feb., 1 st ington, 3d Tues. Apr. and Oct. Norridge- Tues. of May, and 4 th Tues. of Oct. wock, 3 d Tues. Mar., Sept., and Dec. Au- Supreme Judichal Cocrts. Criminal. gusta, 1si Tues. Mar., 3d Tues. Aug., and - Portland, 1st Tues. March, last Twes. 4th Tues. Nov. Rockland, 4th Tues. Jan. July, and last Tues. Nov. Bangor, 1st Wiscasset, 1stTues. Jan., May, Oct. Bel-Tues. Feb. and Aug. (Corrected 1861.) fast, 1st Tues. Jan., May, and Oct. Bangor,

## SUPREME JUDICIAL AND SUPERIOR COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. (Corrbctrd 1861.)

By an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in A pril, 1859, the Court of Common Pleas throughout the State, the Superior Court for Suffolk County, and the Municipal Court for Boston, were all abolished, and a Superior Court with ten Judges substituted.

Supremr Judicial Court of Mass. Juby Terms. - For Barnstable and Dukes Counties, at Barnstable 1st Tuesday of May. For Berkshire Co., at Lenox, 2d Tues. of May. For Bristol Co., at New Bedford, 2d Tues. of Nov. ; also at Taunton, 3d Tues. of April. For Essex Co., at Salem, 3d Tu. of April and 1st Tu. Nov. For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 2d Tu. of April. For Hampden Co., at Springfield, 4th Tues. of April. For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, 3d Tues. of April. For Middlesex Co., at Lowell, 3d Tues. of April ; also at Cambridge, 3d Tues. of Oct. For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Tues. of July. For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 3d Tues. of Feb. For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2 d Tues. of May. For Suffolk Co., at Boston, 1st Tues. of October and April. For Worcester Co., at Worcester, 2 d Tues. of April.

Law Tgrms of Suppeme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. - A law term of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January of each year, which term may be adjourned, from time to time, to such places and times as may be most conducive to the despatch of business and the interests of the public; and all questions of law, whether arising upon appeal, exception, or otherwise, and from whatever court, shall be therein entered and determined, if the same arise in either of the following Counties :-Essex, Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, County of Dukes County or Nantucket.

And law terms of said court shall also annually be held as follows :

At Lenox, for Berkshire Co., 2d Tues. of September.

At Springfield, for Hampden Co., 3d Mon. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

At Northampton, for Hampshire and Franklin Cos., Mon. next after 2d Tues. of Sept.

At Worcester, for Worcester Co., 4th Tues. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

At Taunton, 4th Tues. of Oct.

Superion Court of Massachusetts. For Essex Co., (civil) at Salem, 1st Mon. of June and Dec., at Lawrence, 1st Mon. of March, and at Newburyport, 1st Mon. of Sept ; (crim.) at Lawrence, 4th Mon. of Oct., at Newburyport, 2d Mon. of May, and at Salem, 3 d Mon. of Jan.

For Middlesex Co., (civil) at Lowell, 2d Mon. of March and 1st Mon. of Sept., at Concord, 1st Mon. of June, and at Cambridge, 2 d Mon. of Dec.; (crim.) at Cambridge, 2d Mon. of Yeb., at Cencord, 4th Mon. of June, and at Lowell, 3d Mon. of Oct.
For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, (civil) 3d Mon. of Feb., 1st Mon. of June, and 3d Mon. of Oct. ; (crim.) $2 d$ Mon. of June and 3d Mon. of Dec.

For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 3d Mon. of March and 2 d Mon. of Aug. and Nov.

For Hampden Co., at Springfield, (civil) 2d Mon. of March and June, and 1st Mon. of Oct. ; (crim.) 3d Mon. of May, and 1st Mon. of Dec.

For Berkshire Co., at Lenox, (civil) 4th Mon. of Feb., June, and Oct. ; (crim.) 1st Mon. of Jan. and July.

For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 4th Mon. of April, and 3d Mon. of Sept. and Dec.

For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Mon. of Feb. and June, and 3d Mon. of Oct.

For Bristol Co., at Taunton, 2d Mon. of March and Sept., and at New Bedford, $2 d$ Mon. of June and Dec.

For Suffolk Co., (civil) at Boston, 1st Tues. of Jan., A pril, July, and October , (crim.) at Boston 1st Mon. of every month.

For Barnstable Co., at Barnstable, Tues. next after 1st Mon. of April, and 1st Tues. of Sept.

For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Mon. of June and Oct.

For Dukes County, at Edgartown, last Mon. of May and Sept.

For Worcester Co., (civil) at Worcester, 1st Mon. of March, Mon. next after 4th Mon. of Aug., and 2 d Mon. of Dec.; and at Fitchburg, $2 d$ Mon. of June and Nov.; (crim.) at Worcester, 3d Mon. of Jan., $2 d$ Mon. of May, and 3d Mon. of Oct. ; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of Aug.

## PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. <br> JUDGES. (Corrected 1861.)

Suffolk Co., Isaac Ames, Boston.
Essex Co., Geo. F. Choate, Salem.
Middlesex Co., W. A. Richardson, Lowell. Worcester Co., Menry Chapin, Worcester. Franklin Co., Chas. Mattoon, Greenfield. Bristol Co., Edm. H. Bennett, Taunton.
Plymouth Co., Wm. H. Wood, Middleboro'

Barnstable Co., Jos. M. Day, Barnstable. Nantucket Co., Edw. M. Gardner, Nant.
Dukes Co., Th. G. Mayhew, Edgartown. IIampden Co., John Wells, Chicopee. Hampshire Co., Sam. F. Lyman, Northan. Norfolk Co., Geo. White, Quincy. [Berish.
The Courts for Probate business to be held as now provided by i Robinson, West this work) ; and for Insolvency business to be held in the shire towns (see p. 33 of this work) ; and for Insolvency busindss counties, and at such other places and at such times as decided by the Judges. Both Courts to be held by the same Judge.

## PROBATE COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

County of Suffolk. - At Boaton, every Mon. in each month, except July.

County of Essex. - At Salem, 1st Tues. of each month; at Lawrence, 2d Tues. of each month, except April, May, July, Aug. and Oct. ; at Gloucester, 2 d Tues. of April and Oct. ; at Newburyport, 3d Tues. of each month, except March, May, Aug., Sept., and Nov. ; at Haverhill, 3d Tues. of May and Nov.; at Ipswich, 3d Tues. of March and Sept.

County of Middlesex.-At Cambridge, 2d Tues. of each month, except July, and 4th Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, Aug., Nov., and Dec. ; at Lowell, 1st Tu. of Feb., A pril, June, Sept. and Dec.; at Concord, 1st Tues. of Jan., March, May, and Oct. ; at Groton, 4th Tues. of May and Sept. ; and at Framingham, 4th Tues. of June and Oct.

Conyty or Worcester. - At W. Brookfield, 2 d Tues. of May and Oct.; at Clinton, 3d Tues. of May and Oct.; at Templeton, Thurs. next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Barre, Friday next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Milford, 4th Tues. of May, and Wed. next after 4th Tues. of Oct. ; at Uxbridge, 4th Tues. of Oct. ; at Fitchburg, Wed. next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct. ; and at Worcester, 1st Tues. of every month.

County of Hampshire. - At Northampton, 1st Tues. of every month; at Amherst, 2d Tues. of Jan. and Aug.; at Belchertown, 2d Tues. of May and Oct. ; and at Chesterfield, 3 d Tues. of May and Oct.

Cocnty of Mampden. - At Springfield, 1st Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, June, July, and Nov., and 4th Tues. of April, Aug. and Sept. ; at Westield, 3d Tues. of March, June, Sept. and Dec. ; at Monson, 2d Tues. of June ; and at Palmer, 2 d Tues. of Sept.

County of Franklin. - At Greenfield, 1st Tues. of every month except Nov. ; at Northfield, 2 d Tues. of May and Sept.; at Orange, 2 d Tues. of March and Dec.; at Lock's Village, in Shutesbury, 2 d Tues. of July; at Conway, 3d Tues. of May ; at Charlemont, 4th Tues. of May ; at Shelburne Falls, 21 Tues. of Feb. and 4th Tues. of Oct.

Cocntr of Berkshire. - At Lenox, 1st Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, Sept., Oct. and Dec., 3d Tues. of July, and 2 d Tues. of Nov. ; at Great Barrington, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Feb. and May, next after 3d Tues. of July, and next after 2 d Tues. of Nov.; at Lanesborough, 21 Tues. of Jan. and Oct., and

4th Tues. of April and July ; at Adams, Wed. next after $2 d$ Tues. of Jan. and Oct, and next after 4th Tues. of April and July.

County of Norpolk. - At Dedham, 1st Tues. of every month; at Quincy, 4th Tues. of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov., at Roxbury, every Saturday, except the 3d, 4th and 5th Sat. of July, and the 1st and 2d Sat. of Aug. ; at Wrentham, 3ıl Tues. of May, Aug. and Nov.; at Medway, 3d Tues. of Feb., June, and Oct.

County of Bristol. - At Taunton, 1st Tues. of Jan., March and June, and Frid. next after the 1st Tues. of Nov. ; at New Bedford, 1st Tues. of Feb., Frid. next after the 1st Tues. of May, last Tues. of Aug., and 1st Tues. of Dec. ; at Pawtucket, 1st Tues. of April ; at Fall River, Frid. next after 1st Tues. of April and July, and 1st Tues. of Oct. ; at Attleborough, 1st Tues. of May ; at Norton, 1st Tues. of July ; at Seekonk, 1st Tues. of Sept. ; and at Rehoboth, Friday next after 1st Tues. of Sept.

County of Plymouth. - At Plymouth, 3d Mon. of Jan., Feb. and May, $2 d$ Mon. of April and Aug., and 1st Mon. of Dec.; at Scituate, 1st Tues. of June, and last Tues. of Nov. ; at Hingham, 1st Tues. of March and last Tues. of Aug.; at East Bridgewater, 1st Tues. of A pril, July and Oct. ; at Brilgewater, last Tues. of Feb. ; at North Bridgewater, last Tues. of July; at Middleborough, 1st Tues. of May and Aug., and last Tues. of Oct. ; at Wareham, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of May and Nov. ; at Abington, 2 d Mon. of Jan.; and at LIanover, last Mon. of Sept.

County of Barnstable. - At Barnstable, 2d Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, Aug., Sept. and Dec., and 3d Tues. of May and June; at Sandwich, 2d Tues. after 1st Mon. of Nov.; at Falmouth, 2d Wed. after 1st Mon. of Nov.; at Harwich, 3d Mon. of A pril and last Mon. of Oct. ; at Brewster, Tues. next after 3d Mon. of April; at Dennis, Thurs. next after 2d Tues. of Oct. ; at Orleans, Wed. next after 3d Mon. of April, and Tues. next after last Mon. of Oct. ; at Wellfleet, Wed. next after last Mon. of Oct. ; at Truro, Thurs. next after 3d Mon. of April ; and at Provincetown, Frid. next after 3d Mon. of April and Thurs. next after last Mon. of Oct.

Dekes County. - At Tisbury, 3d Mon. of April, and 1st Mon. of March and Sept.; at Edgartown, 3d Mon. of Jan. and July, and 1st Mon. of June and Dec. ; and at West Tisbury, 3d Mon. of Oct.

County of Nantucket. - At Nantucket, 1 st Tues. of every month.

## THE STOCK ON OUR FARMS.

The first horned cattle introduced into New England were those which arrived at Plymouth, in 1624, in the ship Charity. They came from the coast of Devonshire, in England, but were of various colors, and probably had but slight if any resemblance to the North Devons of the present day. In 1626 twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann, and thirty more in 1629. In 1630 about a hundred were imported for the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay," and were taken to Salem. In 1631 and 1632 several importations were made into New Hampshire, near Portsmouth, by Capt. John Mason, who, with Gorges, obtained the patent of large tracts of land along the Piscataquis river, and formed settlements of Danes there for the manufacture of potash. The cattle were brought from Denmark, and were of large size and a uniform light yellow color. No doubt they were large and coarse animals, but well adapted to the hardships of a new settlement. They remained quite distinct for many years in that section of the country, extending down into Maine.

Meantime the Dutch had imported cattle into New York, and the early settlers of Virginia had considerably increased the stock from the first importations in 1609 and 1610, consisting in part of cattle from England, and in part of those brought from the Spanish West Indies. The Dutch cattle were mostly black and white ; the Spanish, black. It is well known that considerable numbers of cattle were taken to the North from Virginia, and that many of the Denmark cattle were driven for sale to the Massachusetts colonies, near Boston.

These various stocks were crossed in every possibie direction, without regard to any well fixed principles of breeding, which were nowhere attended to with any intelligence at that time, and thus was formed the common stock of New England, often called "natives."

By the middle of the last century, the keeping of stock had assumed some importance in certain localities, particularly in the old eastern settlements; for some large farmors in Rhode Island kept as many as a hundred cows and upward, and the sale of thirteen thousand pounds of cheese from one farm is recorded, and in one case seventy-three cows produced ten thousand pounds of butter in five months.

Up to this time, and in fact for nearly half a century later, no well directed efforts at improvement had been made even in England; but at tiat time some localities there possessed classes or races of animals peculiar to themselves, whose merits had begun to attract attention, though there was no general interest in the subject before the days of Bakewell, who demonstrated what could be done by attention to true physiological laws in the breeding of cattle. The choice of breeds and obtaining good crosses were nowhere thought of previous to his time.

Those who should, "during the space of one year, keep the greatest weight of horned cattle," got the premiums offered by the London Society of Arts, rather than those who should exhibit the greatest degree of improvement in their animals. . Size began to be the grand aim of the early graziers, and the production of enormous monstrosities was the result. But Bakewell established a new system of animal development. With him mere size was no object. He wanted to build up a breed that should give the greatest amount of salable beef for the amount of food consumed. Smallness of bone, and tendency to fatten and mature early, he thought indispensable in cattle bred for the shambles. Up to his time, both in Europe and America, it had been customary to keep oxen till they were seven or eight years old, before they were fatted for the butcher. "The old notion was," says Arthur Young, "that where you had large bones there was plenty of room to lay the flesh on. This, Mr. Bakewell has proved to be a mistake. He asserts, the smaller the bones, the truer will be the make of the beast, the quicker she will fatten, and her weight will have a larger proportion of valuable meat."

The average weight of cattle sold in the Smithfield (London) market increased from 370 pounds in 1710 , to over 800 pounds at the present
time. A select committee of the House of Commons, in a report printed in 1796, after a full investigation, stated that sinee the year 1732, their neat cattle had, on an average, increased in weight and size at least one fourth, or twenty-five per cent., which would fix the average weight in 1795 at about 462 pounds. The average age had formerly been over five years. In 1830, owing, in a large measure, to the enthusiasm which had been created, commencing first by the efforts of individuals, and radiating out through the community in every direction, the average weight had increased to 656 pounds - an increase, in twenty-five years, of more than forty per cent. in weight, while the average age had been reduced to four years instead of five. What a contrast! A saving of one whole year's consumption of forage, and an increase of forty per cent. in the profitable results, in the course of a quarter of a century ! But since then the average nge has been still further reduced, and the average weight a good deal increased.

Such being the striking results in England, it is not surprising that when an interest was awakened in the improvement of our agriculture, a desire was felt by intelligent breeders to avail themselves of the advantages which had already been gained abroad. Importations began, and a more systematic course of breeding was adopted; at first by a very limited number of enterprising farmers, till, within the last twenty years, that number has rapidly increased, and the results have become more marked and perceptible.

This account of the stock on our farms will be continued in our next number.

## HOW THEY LOAD GRAIN IN CHICAGO.

The preëminence of Chicago as a grain depot is due in part to its geographical position, but to a large extent, also, to the great facilities for receiving, warehousing, and shipping grain. Her immense warehouses are ereeted on the river and its branches, and railroad tracks run in the rear of them, so that a train of loaded cars may be standing at one end of a large elevating warehouse, and while its load is being raised by elevators at the rate of from seven thousand to eight thousand bushels per hour, at the other end the same grain may be running into vessels, and be on its way to Buffalo, Montreal, or Liverpool, within six hours' time. The Illinois Central Railroad grain warehouse can discharge twelve cars loaded with grain, and at the same time load two vessels with it, at the rate of twenty-four thousand bushels per hour. It can receive grain from twenty-four cars at once, at the rate of eight thousand bushels per hour. And numerous other immense grain houses can do the same thing. Grain can, therefore, be handled with wonderful despatch as well as with cheapness. The warehouse alluded to - that of the Illinois Central Railroad is capable of storing seven hundred thousand bushels of grain. It can receive and ship sixty-five thousand bushels in a single day, or it can ship alone two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels a day! But this is only one of the magnificent grain warehouses, and there are many others, some of which are of nearly equal capacity, and in the aggregate they are capable of storing three million three hundred and ninety-five thousand bushels. They can receive and ship four hundred and thirty thousand bushels in ten hours, or they can ship alone one million three hundred and forty thousand bushels in ten hours, and follow it up the year round. In busy seasons these figures are often doubled by running nights.

The amount of capital in grain warehouses alone exceeds three millions of dollars, to say nothing of a large amount of capital invested in other incidental means of condueting this great business.

The shipment of all kinds of grain, and flour as grain, in 1854 amounted to $12,902,320$ bushels ; in 1855, to $16,633,813$ bushels ; in 1856, to 21,583,291 bushels ; and in 1857, to $18,032,678$ bushels. In 1860 the shipments are estimated to amount to from thirty to forty million bushels.

## KILLING H0GS IN CINCINNATI.

The hogs being confined in adjoining pens, are driven, about twenty at a time, up an inclined bridge, opening into a square room at the top just large enough to hold them. As soon as the door is closed, a man enters from an inside door, and with a hammer weighing about two pounds, fixed to a long handle, knocks each hog down by a single blow between the eyes. In the mean time, a second adjoining apartment is being filled with as.many more. A couple of men seize the stunued hogs, and drag them through the inside door to the bleeding-platform. Here each gets a cut in the throat with a sharp-pointed knife, and the blood falls through the lattice floor. After bleeding a minute or two, they are slid off this platform into the scalding-vat, about twenty feet long, six feet wide, and three feet deep, kept full of water heated by steam, the temperature being easily regulated. As the hogs are slid inte one end of this vat, they are pushed along slowly by men standing on each side with short poles, turning them over so as to get a uniform soalding, and moving them onward so that each will reach the other end of the vat in about two minutes from the time it entered. Ten hogs are usually passing through this scalding process at the same time, being constantly received in at one end, and taken out at the other, where there is a contrivance for lifting them out of the water two at a time, by one man operating a lever which raises them to the scraping-table, five feet wide and twenty-five feet iong, with eight or nine men on each side, and usually as many hogs on it at the same time, each pair of men performing a separate part of the work of removing the bristles and hair. The first two take off only those bristles which are worth saving for the brush-makers, taking only a double handful from the back of each hog, which are deposited in a box or barrel close at hand. The hog slides on to the next two, who with scrapers remove the hair from one side, then turn it over to the next two, who scrape the other side ; the next scrape the head and legs; the next shave one side with sharp knives ; the next shave the other ; the next do the same to the head and legs. Each pair of men have to do their pari of the work in twelve seconds, or at the rate of five hogs a minute, for three or four hours at a time ! When the hog arrives at the end of this table, all shaved smooth, another pair of men put in a gambril stick and swing the hog off on the wheel, which is about ten feet in diameter, revolving on a perpendicular shaft extending from the floor to the ceiling, the height of the wheel being about six feet from the floor. Around its outer edge are placed eight large hooks, about four feet apart, on which the hogs are hung to be dressed.

As soon as the hog is swung from the table to one of these hooks, the wheel turns one-eighth of its circuit, and brings the next hook to the table, and carries the hog a distance of four feet, where a couple of men dash it with clean cold water and scrape it down with knives, to remove any loose hair or dirt that it may have brought along off the table. Then it moves again, and carries the hog four feet further, where another man cuts it open in a single second, and removes the larger intestines, or such as have no fat on them worth saving, and throws them out at an open doorway at his side ; another move of four feet carries it to another man, who lifts out the rest of the intestines, the beart, liver, etc., and throws them upon a table behind him, where four or five men are engaged in separating the fat and other valuable parts; another move, and a man dashes a bucket of clean water inside, and washes off all the filth and blood. This completes the cleaning, and each man has to do his part of the work in just twelve seconds, as there are only five hogs hanging on the wheel at the same time, and this number are removed and as many more added every minute. The number of men inside, not including the drivers outside, is fifty, so that each man in effect kills and dresses a hog every ten minutes of working time, or forty in a day. At the last move of the wheel, the hog is borne off, and hang up to cool. The next day it is taken off by teams to the packing-houses.

## THE POTATO.

About twenty years ago this valuable root began to be attacked by a disease well known to be fatal in all parts of the world where it was cultivated to any extent. Since that time it has been regarded as a precarious crop. Though no less important than ever before, it costs more to cultivate it, while the yield is almost invariably less.

Experience has shown that strong ammoniacal manures; like the green manures of the stable, which are liable to ferment in the process of decay, have a tendency to increase the rot; and they should be aveided altogether, rather than put in the hill at the time of planting. If used at all, let them be spread and ploughed in, the fall previous to planting. But it is better to avoid the use of these manures, and to plant on new land so far as practicable, and for manure use ashes, plaster of Paris, pond mud, ditch serapings, with a mixture of salt, at the rate of one hundred pounds to a cubic yard of the compost. Mix, and let the heap lie two or three montils.

A capital compost for potatoes consists of fifty-six pounds of sulphate of soda, fifty-six pounds of sulphate of magnesia, and fifty-six pounds of salt, per acre, sown broadcast on the surface soon after planting. Saline manures increase the quality and the quantity of the crop, and prevent the rot. If farm-yard manures are used in the hill, or spread and ploughed in, a top-dressing of saline manures, like nitrate of soda, Peruvian guano, sulphate of ammonia, or common salt, is most beneficial. Try it, and see if it does not pay.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

We are happy in the prospect of having some instruction in agriculture introduced into our common schools. The higher classes are often put into studies in which they have no special interest, which are in no way connected with their own experience or observation, or, so far as they know, with their future occupations, and which, of course, excite no thought or reasoning in their own minds. Is it not more important that a child should be made acquainted with the atmosphere he breathes, with the water he drinks, with the plants and the animals he depends upon, and which depend upon him, with the soil he treads upon, and with the powers he is to use through his life, than to be solving problems in quadratic equations, or some other abstruse study, for which he may never have a practical use?

The want of a suitable text-book, we are happy to announce, has been supplied in a Manual of Agriculture, issued under the sanction of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. It ought to be adopted at once, and used in the schools of New England.

## THE STATE CABINET.

Massachusetrs has made a capital beginning in the collection of a cabinet illustrating all branches of the natural history of the State. This collection, begun by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, already contains many thousand specimens. Why should there not be such a collection in every town, consisting not of curiosities merely, but of the minerals, the plants, the birds, the insects, etc., all properly labelled and arranged, so that the young student of natural history may have every facility for prosecuting this fascinating pursuit? A beginning once made, such collections would grow up with astonishing rapidity in many towns, especially if the pupils in the several school districts were enlisted in the work. The study of the natural sciences, now fairly initiated, is going to form a much more prominent feature of our popular education than it has hitherto formed, and those towns that lead off in the enterprise will get the inside track.

## CULTURE OF FRUIT.

[Continued from p. 42 of last year.]
In our last number we gave some suggestions on the culture of fruit, promising to take up the matter of pruning at a future time. Most farmers have some particular time which they consider best for pruning fruittrees, some giving one season the preference, and others another. Now, the best time is probably in the winter, before the sap begins to rise, or in mid-summer, after the sap has become thick and will not flow rapidly. But any month, except March and April, will do. Never prune fruit or ornamental trees in those months. Have an eye to the beauty and shape of the tree. It is just as easy, in most cases, to have a graceful top as an ugly one.

It is always best to begin early, and watch the development of the young trees. Trim a young tree, and the activity of the sap soon heals the wound; but it is not so with an old one. The premature decay and unproductiveness of many an old orchard in New England are owing to injudicious pruning. The wound made in cutting off any limb larger than a man's thumb, should be covered with wax, clay, or other substance, to protect it from the weather.

As to the preservation of fruits, little further need be said than that they should be kept in a cool, dry place. In regard to early fruit, few farmers appear to have correct ideas as to the time of gathering and keeping. Both apples and pears should be carefully taken from the tree before the ripening process begins. A summer pear fully ripened on the tree is inferior. A Bartlett pear taken before it is ripe, and placed in a cool, dry place, of uniform temperature and still atmosphere, till it is ripened, is infinitely superior to one left on the tree to become dead ripe and to fall off. It will have more character and a higher flavor. The natural process of ripening on the tree acts on the fruit for the benefit of the seed, and woody fibre and farina are formed. But, taken from the tree just before beginning to ripen, and put away in a still atmosphere, and sugar and juice are elaborated instead of woody fibre and meal. Take pears that are apt to become mealy and rot at the core, and put them away as described, and they are juicy and delicious, and almost melt in the mouth.

The Smaller Fruits. - Few are aware how easy it is to have a constant supply of healthful and delicious fruits through the summer months. Whether regarded in the light of profit or economy, the small fruits, like strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants, are worthy of much greater attention. They take but little time after they are once properly set, and the expense of raising them, on a limited scale, is but triffing. The raspberiy succeeds well in the shade, and may be cultivated under other trees without difficulty, and along the sides of walls and fences. A partial shade, and a deep, rich soil, are desirable for the blackberry, also.
The cranberry has become an exceedingly profitable crop in some localities. I have visited and examined more than a hundred acres of cultivated cranberries in Massachusetts, and am satisfied that there are thousands of acres in New England that could not be more profitably employed than in the culture of this crop. The power of flowing cranberry plantations through the winter is desirable, but not indispensable. lt is more important that they should be protected from the late frosts of May, when they are in blossom, or the early ones of August or September, when the fruit is still green; and the power to flow rapidly, when a severe frost is anticipated, is of great advantage. They want moisture, and with that they will grow in pure sand. Any manuring would produce a too rapid and tender growth of vine; though at the outset, when the growth of vine is all that is expected, a little may do good.

Cranberries may be grown from seed, from cuttings or slips, or by transplanting. The latter is the most common method, and fruit is obtained earlier than by the former modes.

## POETRY, ANECDOTES, \&C.

## MY SADDLE HORSE.

Wrre a glancing eye and curving mane,
He neighs and champs on the bridle-rein; One spring, and his saddled back I press, And ours is a common happiness.
T is the rapture of motion-a hurrying cloud,
When the loosened winds are breathing loud;
A shaft from the painted Indian's bow, A bird in the pride of speed we go.

There is life in the breeze as we hasten on; With each bound some care of earth has gone,
And the languid pulse begins to play, And the night of my soul is turned to day. A richer verdure the earth o'erspreads;
Sparkles the streamlet more bright in the meads;
And its voice to the flowers that bend above Is soft as the whisper of early love.
Bound proudly, my steed; for bound proudly in vain,
Since thy master is now himself again ; And thine be the praise, when the leech's power
Is idle, to conquer the darkened hour By the might of thy sounding hoof to win Beauty without and a joy within; Beauty else to my eyes unseen, And joy that then had a stranger been.

## ON LISTENING TO EVIL REPORTS.

1. Hear as little as possible to the prejudice of others. 2. Believe nothing of the kind till absolutely forced to it. 3 . Do not imbibe the spirit of one who circulates an ill report. 4. Always moderate, as far as possible, the unkindness that is expressed towards others. 5. Always believe that, if the other side were heard, a very diffcrent account would be given of the matter.

## LABOR AN HONOR. schiller.

Busy hands, by thousands stirring, In a cheerful league unite,
And it is in fiery motion
That all forces come to light.
Briskly work, by Freedom guarded, Both the master and the men,
Each one in his place rewarded, Scorning every scoffer then.
Lebor is a decoration,
Work the blessing will command;
Kings are honored by their station Honors $u s$ the well-worn hand.

## IIEREDITARY WEALTI.

Westite inherited should be an incentive to exertion. Instead of that, it is often the title-deed to sloth. The only money that does a man good is that which he earns himself. A ready-made fortune, like ready-made clothes, seldom fits the man who comes into possession.

## THEY GAVE ME ADVICE. from thr german.

Thit gave me advice and counsel in store, Praised me and honored me more and more; Said that $I$ only should "wait a while" Offered their patronage, too, with a smile. But, with all their honor and approbation. I should long ago have died of starvation, Had there not come an excellent man, And to help me along he bravely began.
Good fellow !- he got me the food I ate; His kindness and care I shall never forget; Yet I cannot embrace him, though others can-
For I, myself, am this excellent man!

## EXERT YOURSELF.

G. R. RUSSELL.

Sir not with folded hands, calling on Hercules. Thine own arm is the demigod. It was given to thee to help thyself. Go forth into the world trustful but fearless. Exalt thine adopted professio. , nor vainly hope that its name alone will exalt thee. Lnok on labor as honorable, and dignify the task before thee, whether it be in the study, office, counting-room, workshop, or furrowed field. There is an equality in all, and the resolute will and pure head may ennoble either.

## THE BLIND HORSF.

Lrad him forth, the sightless hero ! Round him group the noblest steeds; He will match the proudest horses Of the famous racing breeds.
Now he hears the hum of voices, Voices blending in his praise;
And he longs to meet the glances Of the eyes that on him gase.

## GARDENING FOR LADIES.

MAKE up your beds early in the morning ; sew buttons on your husbands' shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family ; plant a smile of good temper in your face, and root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness
$\overline{\text { WAR. }}$
WHITTIER.

How like a fiend may man be made, Plying the foul and monstrous trade
Whose harvest-field is human life! Whose sickle is the reeking sword. Quenching, with reckless hand, in biank, Sparks kindled by the breath of God! Urging the deathless soul, unshriven Of open guilt or secret $\sin$, Before the bar of that pure heaven, The holy only enter in!
"Pomper, de corn's up!"-"De corn up? Why. Ionly planted it yesterday !""I know dat, but de hogs got in last night, and guv it a lift."

## THE HORSE. <br> COL. C. H. SMITH.

In the domestic horse we behold an animal equally strong and beautiful, endowed with great docility, and no less fire ; with size and endurance joined to sobriety, speed and patience ; clean, companionable, emulous, even generous ; forbearing, yet impetuous; with faculties susceptible of very considerable education, and perceptions which catch the spirit of man's intentions, lending his powers with the utmost readiness, and restraining them with equal willingness; saddled or in harness, laboring cheerfully; enjoying the sports of the field, and exulting in the tumult of battle; used by mankind in the most laudable and necessary operations, and often the unconscious instrument of the most sanguinary passions ; applauded, cherished, then neglected, and ultimately abandoned to the keeping of bipeds who often show little superiority of reason, and much less of temper.

## TO THE EVENING STAR.

 thomas camprell.Star that bringest home the bee, And sett'st the weary laborer free ! If any star shed peace, ' $t$ is thou, That send'st it from above,
Appearing when heaven's breath and brow Are sweet as hers we love.
Come to the luxuriant skies, Whilst the landscape's odors rise, Whilst, far off, lowing herds are heard,

And songs, when toil is done,
Fron cottages whose smoke unstirred Curls yellow in the sun.
Star of love's soft interviews,
Parted lovers on thee muse ;
Their remembrancer in heaven
Of thrilling vows thou art,
Too delicious to be riven,
By absence, from the heart.

## MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

Four good mothers, says that quaint book "The Tin Trumpet," have given birth to four bad daughters :-Truth has produced Hatred ; Success, Pride ; Security, Danger ; and Familiarity, Contempt. And, on the contrary, four bad mothers have produced as many good daughters; for Astronomy is the offispring of Astrology ; Chemistry of Alchemy ; Freedom of Oppression ; Patience of Long-suffering.

## A GARDEN IN WINTER.

 TMENCH.Where is the garden's beauty now? The thorn is here ; the rose, 0 where ? The trees, like giant skeletons, Wave high their fleshless arms and bare, Or stand like wrestlers stripped and bold, The strongest winds to battle dare.
It seems a thing impossible
That earth its glories should repairThat ever this bleak world again Should bright and beauteous mantle wear.

## HOLD ON, BOYS.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, speak harshly, or say any improper word. Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any disobedient or improper act. Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from duty, or pursuing the path of error, shame, or crime. IIold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry with you. Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth and revelry. Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire. Hold on to your truth, for it will serve you well and do you good through eternity. Hold on to your virtue ; it is above all price to you in all times and places. Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

## THE WILD HORSES.

A thampling troop! I see them come; In one vast squadron they advance!
I strove to cry - my lips were dumb. The steeds rush on in plunging pride, But where are they the reins who guide? A thousand horse, and none to ride! With flowing tail and flying mane, Wide nostrils never stretched by pain-. Mouths bloodless to the bit or rein, And feet that iron never shod,
And flanks unscarred by spur or rod A thousand horse, the wild, the free, Like waves that follow o'er the sea. On came the troop-
They stop - they start-they snuff the air, Gallop a moment here and there,
Approach, retire, wheel round and round, Then plunging back with sudden bound; They snort, they foam, neigh, swerve aside, and backward to the forest fly.

## OPEN TO OBJECTION.

Dr. Abernethy's-prescription to a rich patient was, " Let your servant bring you three or four pails of water, and put it into a wash-tub; take of your clothes, get into it, and from head to foot rub yourself well with it, and you'll recover."- "This advice of yours seems very much like telling me to wash myself," said the patient. "Well," said Abernethy, "it is open to that objection."

## GAIN BY TOIL. longrellow.

The heights by great men reached ar. d kept Were not attained by sudden flif;ht; But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upward in the night.

## A DUTCH REASON.

"Mynheer, do you know what for we call our boy Hans ?"- "I do not, really." - "Well, I will tell you. Der reason we call our boy Hans is-it is ish name."

## FLOWERS. <br> MARY HOWITT.

GoD might have made the earth bring forth Enough for great and small;
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.
Our outward life requires them not-
Then wherefore had they birth ?-
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth; -
To comfort man, to whisper hope
Whene'er his faith is dim ;
For who so careth for the flowers
Will much more care for him !

## KIND WORDS.

Dickens, in his Little Dorritt, tells us that a kind word "dropped like a heavy stone into the well of Clennam's heart, and splashed the water into his eyes."

## TIIE FARMER'S SONG.

His wants are few, and well supplied By his productive fields;
He craves no laxuries beside, Save what contentment yields.
More pure enjoyment labor gives Than fame or wealth can bring;
And he is happier who lives A farmer, than a king.

## ILL-TEMPERED MEN.

A LADY, speaking of an ill-tempered man, says, "He never smiles but he seems ashamed of it."

## ANSWER TO PROBLEM G.

2 minutes, or 1-30 of an hour.
ANSWER TO PROBLEM H.
A's age, 7 6-17 years.
B's " 16 3-17 "
C's " 19 2-17."

## ANSWER TO PROBLEM I.

A gained 1 cent 5 mills.

## ANSWER TO PROBLEM K.

365 6-7 and 215 5-7.
ANSWER TO RIDDLE.
Thou-sand.

## ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

Teach the women to save.

## PROBLEM L.

Three men, $\mathbf{A}, \mathrm{B}$, and C , arree to $\operatorname{dig}$ R ditch for $\$ 24.80$. A and $B$ calculate that they can do four-fifths of the labor; $\Lambda$ and C that they can dotwo-thirds; and B and C that they can do three-fifths. How much should each receive according to the estimates?

## PROBLEM M.

I have a meadow, in the form of a right angled triangle, containizg three acres. I mowed a strip two rods in width around it, and found I had cut just one-half of it. Required the sides of my meadow.

## PROBLEM N.

There is an island 20 miles in circumference ; and three men, A, B, and C, start from the same point, and travel the same way about it. A goes 3 miles per hour ; $\mathrm{B}, 7$ miles per hour ; and $\mathrm{C}, 11$ miles per hour. In what time will they all be together?

## PROBLEM 0.

A gentleman purchased a span of horses, for which he gave his note of $\$ 600$ on interest, at six per cent., for such a length of time as will make the interest equal to one, plus the quotient of the principal, divided by the square root of the sum of the principal and interest. Required the length of time for which the note was given.

## A RIDDLE.

From a river take a letter, and a number will appear ;
From this number take two letters, and a woman will be here.
Pray tell what river this can be,
And thus unfold the mystery.

## POETICAL ENIGMA.

I'm a singular creature, pray tell me my name;
I partake of my countrymen's glory and fame;
I daily am old, and I daily am new ;
I am praised, I am blamed, I am false, I am true;
I'm the talk of the nation while I'm in my prime,
But forgotten when once I've outlasted my time.
In the morning no Miss is more courted than I;
In the evening you see me thrown care. lessly by.
Take warning, ye fair ! - I like you have my day ;
But, alas! you like me must grow old and decay.

## bIBLICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters. My 2, $22,20,18$, and 10 , was the son of Zerah. My 7, $5,1,22,3,9,8$, was a patrlarch. My $12,13,16,16,2$, was the son of Obed. My 12, $9,19,17,2,22,14$, was the son of Noah. My 4, 10, 6, was a plain in Palestine. My 15,5,2,11, was the son of Ephah. My whole the names of two of Solomon's sons.

## PCZZLE

A man bought 19 apple-trees to set out in his orchard. He wanted to set them out in 9 rows, with 5 trees in a row. How could he do it ?

## LIST OF STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

In New England, with the Name and Address of the Secretaries, 1861.

MAINE .
State Board of Ag., S. L. Goodale, Saco. State Society, E. Holmes, Wlinthrop. Androscoggin, W R. Wright, Lewiston. Cumberlaisd, John Sawyer, Raymond. East Somerset, Willam Folsom, Iartland. Franklin, Warren Weekes, Farmington. IIancock, A. M. Glkden, Ellsworth. Kennebec, D. Cargill, Winthrop. Lincoln, William S. Brown.
North Aroostook, Joel Bean, Presque Isle. North Franklin, J. M. Kempton,
North Kennebec, J. Percival, W aterville. North Penobscot, J. S. Patten, Springfield. North Somerset, w. H. Russell, Bingham. Oxford, Elliot Smith, Norway.
Penobscot and Aroostook Union, L. Rogers, Pattell.
Piscataquis Central, F. B. Averill, Dover. Sagadahoc, Johtr H. Thompson, Topsham. Somerset Central, Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan. Waldo, Timethy Thorndike, Belfast.
Washington, William D. Dana, Perry.
Wrest $^{\text {Wrent }}$ Oxford, B. Barrows, Fryeburg.
West Penobscot, T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag.
West Somerset, A. Moore, North Anson.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Society, Aaron Young, Dover. Ruckingham, William Urawford, Sandown. Merrimac, Jonathan E. Lang, Concord. Cheshire, Calvin May, Jr., Keene. Grafton, D. H. Ward, Rumney. Sullivan, D. W. Blodgett, Claremont. Belknap, O. A. J. Vaughan, Laconia. Hillsborough North, J. F. Chase, Deering. Hillsborough South, II. A. Daniels, Milford. Souhegan, M. Kimball. Mason Village.
Connecticut Rlver Valley, Alexander McLane. Fairlee, Vt.

## VERMONT.

State Society, C. Cnmmings, Brattleboro'. Franklin, Edward A. Towles, St. Albans. Cbittenden, Jeremiah French, Burlington. Addison, I. Cobb, Mlddlebury.
Rutland, Heury Clark, Poultney.
Bennington, Eugene Canfield, Arlington.
Windsor, Lo' enzo Kent, Woudstock.
Washtnston, C. J. Gleason, Montpelier. Unlon, Williaın S. Rublee, E. Berkshire. Caledonla, E. C. Kedington, St. Johnsbury.

## MASSACHUSETTS .

State Board of Ag., Chas. L. Flint, Boston. Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture; P. C. Brooks, Jr., Boston. Essex, Chas. P. Preston, Danvers.
Middlesex, Jno. B. Moore, Concord.
Middlesex South, Jas. W. Brown, Framingham.
Mludlesex North, Geo. Stevens, Lowell. Worcester, Jno. B. Washburn, Worcester. Worcester West, Chas, Brimblecom, Barre. Worcester North, William G. Wyman, Fitchburg.
Worcester South, S. II Hobbs, Sturbridge. Worcester South East, J. Geo. Metcalf, Mendon.
Hampshire Franklln and Hampden, II. K.
Starkweather, Northampton.
Hampshire, A. P. How, Amherst.
Highland, Jona. McElwain, Middlefield. Hampden, J. N. Bagg, West Springfield. Hampden East, George Robinson, Palmer Franklin, Jas. S. Gremell, Greentield. Berkshire, Thomas Colt, Pittsfield.
Housatonic, Samuel B. Sumner, Great Barrington.
Hoosac Valley, W. W. Gallup, N. Adams. Norfolk, II. O. Hildreth, Dedham. Brlstol, Lemuel T. Talbot, Taunton. Plymouth, Van R. Swift, Bridgewater. Barustable, S. B. Phinney, Barnstable. Nantucket, Jas. M. Bunker, Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard, J. Pierce, Edgartown

RHODE ISLAND.
State Society, W. R. Staples, Providence. Aquidneck, George Brown, Newport.

## CONNECTICUT.

## State Agricultural Soc., Henry A. Dyer

 Hartford.Hartford, F. A. Brown, Hartford. New Haven, W. Webb, New Haven. New London, H. L. Read, Jewett City. Falrfleld, John H. Sherwood, Southport. W indham, Dr. J. B. Whitcomb, Brooklyn. Litchfleld, Wm. Humphrey, Jr., Litchtield. Mlddlesex, D. Barnes, Mldaletown. Tolland, E. E. Marvin, Rockville. Greenwoods, Hiram Perkins, Winsted. Woodbridge and Bethany, Minot Augur, Woodbridge.

## FARMERS' CLUBS

In Massachusetts, with the Names of the Secretaries, 1861.

Amesbury, Geo. Turner. Amherst, H. A. Marsn. Ashfield, Wm. F. Bassett. Belchertown, S. W. E. Goddard.
Bernardston, H. W. Cushman.
Cheshire, S. W. Lincoln.
Chester, J. B. Elder.
Coleraln, H. B. Miller. Concord. Joseph Reynolds. Curtisville, M. S. Heath. Deertield, B. F. Stebblus. E. Ilampton, D. W. Lynian. Fitchburg, Jabez Fisher. Franklin, Waldo Daniels Grafton, J. P. Stowe. Granville, w. A. Pennell.

Greenfield, J. S. Grennell. Harvard, T. Bull
Hinghan, T. T. Bouve. Holliston, Austin G. Fitch. Hopkinton, Willam H. Lincoln.
Lee, Alexander Myde.
Leominster, James Bennett. Lexington, H. Holmes.
Lunenburg, W. H. Jones. Milton, Dr. J. R. Webster. New Braintree, M. H. Fay. Northboro', Jon. Bartlett. North Reading, G. F. Flint.
N. Stockbridge and Lenox, Charles M. Sears, Lenox.
N . Wrentham, S. E. Fales.
Princeton, E. E. Hirtwell.

Shrewsbury, S. A. Cushing Southboro', J. S. Savage. Shelburne, D. O. Fisk. South Hadley, II. W. Jr Id. Sterling, Hzra Sawyer. Stockbrldge, M. Warn:I Sunderland, J. M. Smitn. Titicut, O. H. Shaw.
Valley Far. Club, Holyoke, M. L. Smith, Northamp ton, Snith's Ferry.
Ware, C. P. Morse.
W. Granvile, G. II. Atkins. West Medway, G. L. Pond West Newbury, E. Gardner. West Springfield, J. Murgan. Whately, Jas. M. Crafts. Worcester, G. A. Barnard.

## TIDE TABLE.

The tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of Boston.
The following table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston and several other places.

When the sign - is prefixed to the hours and minutes, in the table, the time must be subtracted from the Boston time ; and when the sign + is prefixed, the time must be added to the Boston time.

|  | h. m . |  | $h . m$. |  | h.m. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany, | +412 | Charleston, | -415 | New London, | 236 |
| Bay, Buzzard's, | - 350 | Fryingpan Sheals, | - 500 | Newport, | - 350 |
| " Narraganset, | -353 | Georgetown Bar, | -430 | Norfolk, | -300 |
| St. Mary's, | $-200$ | Harbor, Amelia, | -300 | Philadelphia, | $+257$ |
| Wermuda Inlet, | -430 | Island, Block, | -353 | Plymouth, | 000 |
| Cape Ann, | 000 | " Pr. Edward | -100 | Portland, | -045 |
| " Charles, | -345 | " Rhode, | -4 45 | Port Campbell, | -230 |
| "6 Cod, | 000 | Marblehead, | 000 | Port Jackson, | - 30 |
| "6 Fear, | - 330 | New Bedford, | -353 | Providence, | $-35$ |
| " Ilenry, | -3 50 | Newburyport, | -015 | St. Salvador, | +415 |
| " St. Mary, | - 230 | New Haven, | $-114$ | Sandy Hook, | -453 |

Rank of the States by the Census. - The following table, giving the rank of the States at each general census, by their comparative populations, is curious and instructive. By drawing a pencil line through the name of a State, in each column, its relative rise or fall will be strikingly exhibited. Thus, Virginia, which during the first three decades held the first rank, is now the fifth, -having been passed successively by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and lastly by Illinois. North Carolina, in 1790 the third State, is now the twelfth. Illinois, in 1820 the twenty-first, is now the fourth State in the Union, - having in the last ten years nearly doubled her population, and passed seven other States. Since 1850, six free States have risen above fifteen slave States, while but one slave State (Arkansas) has passed a free State (Catifornia). Eight free and four slave States have risen or retained the rank held in 1850 ; eight free and ten slave States have fallen. The slave States are printed in Italics.

| Rank. | 1790. | 1800. | 1810. | $1820 .$ | $1830 .$ | $1840 .$ | $1850 .$ | $1860 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1... | Va. | Va. | Va. | $\stackrel{\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Y}}{\mathbf{V a}}$. | N. Y. | $\mathbf{N} . \mathbf{Y} .$ | N. Y. | $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} .$ |
| 2. | Pa. | ${ }^{\text {Pa. }}$ | N. Y. | $V a$. |  | Pa. | Pa. |  |
| 3. | . M. C. | N. Y. | $\stackrel{\text { Pa. }}{\text { N. }}$. | $\stackrel{\text { Pa. }}{\boldsymbol{N} .} \mathbf{C}$. | Oha. | Ohio. | Ohio. | Ohio. |
| 5. | N. Y. | Mass. | Mass. | Ohio. | $N$. C. | Ten. | Ten. | $V a$. |
| 6. | . Md. | $S$ S. | S. C. | $K y$. | $K y$. | Ky. | Mass. | Ind. |
| 7. | .s. C. | Md. | $K y$. | Mass. | Ten. | N. C. | Ind. | Mass. |
| 8. | Conn. | Conn. | Md. | S. C. | Mass. | Mass. | Ky. | Mo. |
| 9. | .N. J. | $\boldsymbol{K} y$, | Conn. | Ten. | S.C. | Ga. | Ga. | Ten. |
| 10. | .N. II. | N. J. | Ten. | Md. | Ga. | Ind. | $\boldsymbol{N} . \mathrm{C}$. | $\boldsymbol{K y}$. |
| 11. | Me. | N. H. | Ga. | Ga. | Md. | Ala. | Ill. | Ga. |
| 12. | Vt. | Ga. | N. J. | Me. | Me. | S. C. | Ala. | $N . C$. |
| 13. | . Ga. | Me. | Ohio. | N. J. | Ind. | Me. | Mo. | Ala. |
| 14. | Ky | Vt. | Me. | Conn. | N. J. | III. | $S$. C. | Miss. |
| 15. | .R. I. | Ten. | Vt . | N. H. | Ala. | Md. | Miss. | Wis. |
| 16. | Del. | R. I. | N. H. | Vt. | Conn. | Mo. | Me. | Mich. |
| 17. | Ten. | Del. | R. I. | $\boldsymbol{L}$ a | Vt. | Miss. | Md. | Md. |
| 18. |  | Ohio. | La. | Ind. | N. H. | N. J. | La. | S.c. |
| 19. |  | Miss. | Del. | Ala. | La. | La. | N. J. | Iowa. |
| 20. |  | Ind. | Miss. | R. I. | Ill. | Conn. | Mich. | N. J. |
| 21. |  |  | Ind. | Miss. | Mo. | Vt. | Conn. | La. |
| 22. |  |  | Mo. | Del. | Miss. | N. H. | N. H. | Me. |
| 23. |  |  | Ill. | Mo. | R. I. | Mich. | Vt. | Tex. |
| 24. |  |  | Mich. | Ill. | Del. | R. I. | Wis. | Conn. |
| 25 |  |  |  | Ark. | Fla. | Ark. | Tex. | Ark. |
| 26. |  |  |  | Mich. | Mich. | Del. | Ark. | Cal. |
| 27. |  |  |  |  | Ark. | Fla. | Iowa. | N. II. |
| 28. |  |  |  |  |  | Iowa. | R. I. | Vt. |
| 29. |  |  |  |  |  | Wis. | Cal. | R. I. |
| 30. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Del. | Min. |
| 31. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fla. | Fla. |
| 32. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Min. | Kan. |
| 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Del. |
| 34. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r. |

The Public Drbt. -The public debt of the United States, Jan. 1, 1861, was $\$ 63,709,321.63$; of which $\$ 11,900,461.64$ were in the form of treasury notes. This debt has of necessity been largely increased since.

## TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST, AT 6 PER CENT.,

So arranged that the interest on any sum may be at once ascertained.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Princi- } \\ \text { pal. } \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{1 \text { Day. }}{D . c . m .}$ | D.Week. | $\frac{1 \text { Mont }}{\text { D. c. }}$ |  | $\underline{1}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Princi- } \\ \text { pal. } \end{gathered}$ |  | D.c.m. |  | 1Week. | DMonth. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { Cts. } 20}$ | 0 | 000 | 0 | - | 0 |  | Doll. 70 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 08 | 70350 |  | 420 |
|  | 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 010 | 0400 |  | 480 |
| 40 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 90 |  | 1 |  | 011 | 20450 |  | 540 |
| 50 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 100 |  | 1 |  | 0125 | 5050 |  |  |
| 60 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 200 |  | 3 |  | 0250 | 0 1 1000 |  | 12 |
| 70 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 2 | 300 | 0 |  |  | 037 | 5150 |  | 18 |
| 80 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 | 30 | 0 | 8 | 400 | 0 | 6 |  | 050 | 020 |  | 24 |
| 90 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 4 | 500 |  | 8 | 3 | 062 | 5250 |  | 30 |
| Dolls. 1 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 0 | 50 | 06 | 0 | 600 |  | 10 | 0 | 0750 | 30 |  | 36 |
|  | 0 0 00 | 0 0 1 | 0 1 |  | 012 |  | 700 |  | 11 |  | 0875 | $5 \quad 350$ |  | 42 |
| 3 | 0 0 0 O | 0 0 2 | 201 |  | 018 | 0 | 800 |  | 13 |  | 100 | 0 1 400 |  |  |
| 4 | 0 0 011 | 0 0 0 | 02 |  | 024 | 0 | 900 |  | 14 |  | 1125 | 5450 |  |  |
| 5 | 01 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 030 | 0 | 1000 |  | 16 |  | 125 | 050 |  |  |
|  | 0 0 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 036 | 0 | 2000 |  | 32 |  | 250 | 010 |  | 20 |
|  | 01 | 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 3\end{array}$ |  | 042 | 0 | 3000 |  | 49 |  | 3750 | 01500 |  | 80 |
| 8 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 0 0 0 | 904 | 0 | 048 | 0 | 4000 |  | 65 |  | 5000 | $020 \quad 0$ |  | 40 |
| 9 | 0 0 011 | 010 | 004 | 50 | 054 | 0 | 5000 |  | 82 | 2 | 625 | 0250 |  | 0 |
| 10 | 0 0 0 | 011 | 05 | 0 | 060 | 0 | 6000 |  | 98 | 7 | 750 | 030 |  | 60 |
| 20 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 5010 | 01 | 120 | 0 | 7000 |  | 15 |  | 875 | 0350 |  | 20 |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 7015 | 01 | 180 | 0 | 8000 |  | 31 |  | 10000 | 040 |  | 0 |
| 40 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 0 | $0{ }^{0} 20$ | 0 | 240 | 0 | 9000 |  | 48 |  | 1125 |  |  |  |
| 50 | 08 | 06 | 2025 | 03 | 300 | 0 | 10000 |  | 64 |  | 1250 | 050 |  |  |
|  | , | 0 | 5030 |  | 360 |  | 12000 |  |  |  | 1500 |  |  |  |

Where the interest is at the rate of seven per cent., add one sixth to the product, - of eight per cent., add one third, \&c. Where at the rate of five per cent., deduct one sixth, - of four per cent., deduct one third, \&c.

## POST-0FFICE REGULATIONS. (1861.)

Letters. - A letter not exceeding half an ounce, three cents, pre-paid, under 3000 miles; but over that distance, ten cents, pre-paid.
"A letter, when conveyed wholly or in part by sea to or from a foreign country, over 2500 miles, 20 cents ; and under 2500,10 cents, except all cases where the postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention."

Drop letters, one cent. Advertised letters, one cent in addition to regular postage.
Valuable letters may be registered at the office, on payment of regular postage and five cents additional.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Unsealed Circulars, \&c., not over 3 oz ., 1 ct. each, to any part of the U. States, or $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ct}$. if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newspapers, \&c., not over one and a half oz., half the above rates, if sent within the state where published.

Newspapers, papers, and pamphlets, not over 16 pages, 8 vo , in packages of not less than eight ounces to one address, one half cent an ounce; though, if separate pieces, the postage may be more.

All transient matter to be pre-paid, by stamps.
Books, bound or unbound, not over 4 pounds each, 1 cent an ounce under and 2 cents over 3000 miles; to be pre-paid.

Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication, when transmitted by mail.
Bills and receipts for payments of money for newspapers may be enclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper publishers, for one copy from each office, free.
Newspapers, \&c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper ; to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper, beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts mentioned. - To these rules we would add, always sign your name, and also direct zall letters, \&c., sent by mail, plainly and distinctly ; and use the folded sheet, in preference to envelopes, as this saves separating the post-mark from the letter.

Letters not prepaid to go to the Dead Letter Office. -The Postmaster General has issued the following important order :
"Whereas, by the act of the 3 d of March, 1855, the postage upon all lefters except such as are entitled to pass free between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid; and whereas the Department, through courtesy, has hitherto at considerable labor and expense notified the parties addressed, in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay, that their letters would be forwarded on receiving the postage due thereon; and whereas, instead of diminishing, the number of such letters continues to increase, thus showing the omission to prepay is intentional ; it is therefore orlered that from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the dead letter office, to be disposed of in like manner as other dead letters."

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES,

In 1860, according to the Eighth Census. The States arranged in order, according to Free Population, - with the Square Miles of each State, - the number of Electors and Representatives of each State, - and Date of Admission to the Union.

| STATES. | Square miles. | Electors. | Date of Admission to Union. | Free. | Slave. | Total. | Reps. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York, | 46,085 | 35 | Original | 3,887,542 | $\cdots$ | 3,887,542 | 31 |
| Pennsylvania, | 44,000 | 27 | Original | 2,906,370 | .. | 2,906,370 | 23 |
| Ohio, | 39,964 | 23 | 1802 | 2,339,599 | .. | 2,339,599 | 18 |
| Illinois, | 56,405 | 11 | 1818 | 1,711,753 | . | 1,711,753 | 13 |
| Indiana, | 33,809 | 13 | 1816 | 1,350,479 |  | 1,350,479 | 11 |
| Massachusetts, | 7,500 | 13 | Original | 1,231,065 |  | 1,231,065 | 10 |
| Virginia, | 64,000 | 15 | Original | 1,105,196 | 490,887 | 1,596,083 | 11 |
| Missouri, | 67,380 | 9 | 1821 | 1,058,352 | 114,96' | 1,173,317 | 9 |
| Kentucky, | 40,500 | 12 | 1792 | 930,223 | 225,490 | 1,155. $/ 1 \mathrm{i}$ | 8 |
| Tennessee, | 45,322 | 12 | 1796 | 834,063 | 275,784 | 1,109,847 | 8 |
| Wisconsin, | 53,924 | 5 | 1848 | 775,873 | .. | 775,873 | 6 |
| Michigan, | 56,243 | 6 | 1836 | 749,112 |  | 749,112 | 6 |
| Iowa, | 50,914 | 4 | 1845 | 674,948 |  | 674,948 | 5 |
| New Jersey, | 8,320 | 7 | Original | 672,031 |  | 672,031 | 5 |
| North Carolina, | 43,800 | 10 | Original | 661,586 | 331,081 | 992,667 | 7 |
| Maine, | 32,628 | 8 | - 1820 | 628,276 |  | 628,276 |  |
| Georgia, | 62,000 | 10 | Original | 595,097 | 468,230 | 1,057,237 |  |
| Maryland, | 13,959 | 8 | Original | 569,846 | 87,188 | 687,034 | 5 |
| Alabama, | 50,722 |  | 1819 | 529,164 | 435,132 | 964,296 | 6 |
| Connecticut, | 4,764 |  | Original | 460,151 |  | 460,151 | 4 |
| Texas, | 223,000 | 4 | 1845 | 420,651 | 180,388 | 601,039 | 4 |
| California, | 188,981 | 4 | 1850 | 380,015 |  | 380,015 | 3 |
| Iouisiana, | 46,431 | 6 | 1812 | 376,913 | 332,520 | 709,433 | 5 |
| Mississippi, | 47,151 | 7 | 1817 | 354,699 | 436,696 | 791,395 | 5 |
| New Hampshire, | 9,411 | 5 | Original | 326,072 |  | 326,072 | 3 |
| Arkansas, | 52,198 | 4 | 1836 | 324,323 | 111,104 | 435,427 | 3 |
| Vermont, | 10,212 | 5 | 1791 | 315,116 |  | 315,116 | 2 |
| South Carolina, | 28,200 | 8 | Original | 301,271 | 402,541 | 703,812 | 4 |
| Rhode Island, | 1,340 | 4 | Original | 174,621 | .. | 174,621 | 1 |
| Minnesota, | 83,000 | 4 | 1858 | 162,022 |  | 162,022 | 1 |
| Delaware, | 2,120 |  | Original | 110,420 | 1,798 | 112,218 | 1 |
| Kansas, |  |  | 1861 | 107,110 |  | 107,110 | 1 |
| Florida, | 53,786 | 3 | 1845 | 78,686 | 61,753 | 140,439 |  |
| Oregon, | 341,500 | 3 | 1859 | 52,464 | . | 52,464 | 1 |
|  |  | $\overline{303}$ |  | 27,185,109 | 3,949,557 | $\overline{31,134,666}$ | 233 |
| Dist. of Columbia, Territories. | 63 | .. | - | 71,895 | 3,181 | 75,076 |  |
| New Mexico, | 210,744 | $\cdots$ |  | 93,517 | 24 | 93,541 |  |
| Utah, | 188,000 | .. |  | 40,266 | 29 | 40,295 |  |
| Colorado, | 100,000 | .. | - | 34,197 |  | 34,197 |  |
| Nebraska, | 100,00 | .. | . | 28,832 |  | 28,842 |  |
| Washington, | $\cdots$ | . | . | 11,578 |  | 11.578 |  |
| Nevada, | . | $\cdots$ | . | 6,857 |  | 6,857 |  |
| Dakotah, | - | - | - | 4,839 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,839 | .. |
|  |  |  |  | 27,477,090 | 3,952,801 | 31,429,891 |  |

The whole number of representatives in Congress is fixed by law at 233, who are apportioned among the States respectively, by dividing the number of the free population of the States, to which, in slaveholding States, three-fifths of the slaves are added, by the number 233, and the product of such division (rejecting all fractions of a unit) shall be the ratio of representation of the several States. But, as the num$b e r$ and amount of the fractions among so many dividends would of course, in the aggregate, be sufficient to reduce the number of representatives below the number specified, it was provided that the whole number should be supplied by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions, an additional member each for it fraotion, until the number 233 members should be assigned to the several States.

Territories. - The number of territories is now seven, three of which, namely, Colorado, Nevada, and Dakotah, were organized in 1861. Colorado includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska and Eastern Utah. It includes the famous mining regions, Pike's Peak. Nevadah is taken from Western Ctah and Northern California; but the strip of California will not be included within its limits unless that State consents to the transfer. Dakotah was formerly a part of Minnesota territory, but was detached when that territory became a State.

## HAYING.

We took occasion, last year, to make some extracts from a text-book, or Manual of Agriculture, prepared by George B. Emerson and Charles L. Flint, for the use of schools, under the direction and sanction of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. The following extracts, on the principles and methods of securing the hay crops, so important to the New England farmer, we are permitted to take from the same work: -

The liay crop is usually the first of the harvest that requires attention. Before he can determine the proper time for mowing, the farmer must consider for what purposes his hay is to be used - whether he is to feed cows in milk, horses and working oxen, or young stock with it.

If it is to be used for feeding milch cows, it should be cut earlier than if intended for some other kinds of stock, and at such a time and in such a manner as to preserve its juiciness and leave it as much like the green grass of the pasture as possible.

If it is to be fed to cows in milk, and the farmer wishes to get the greatest quantity of milk, grass should be cut just before coming into blossom. It is then most juicy, and will therefore produce a greater flow of milk than if allowed to stand longer. If the object is to secure the best quality of milk, with less regard to quantity, it may be cut in the blossom.
In feeding to store cattle, the grasses may be cut when in full blossom. For horses at work, and for fattening cattle, it is better just after it has passed out of the blossom, and when the seed is said to be in the milk.

Grasses attain their full development at the time of flowering, and then contain the largest quantity of soluble materials, such as starch, gum and sugar ; these, with the nitrogenous compounds, which are also most abundant at this time, are of the highest value for supplying nutriment to animals.

After flowering, and as the seed forms and ripens, the starch, sugar, etc., are gradually changed into woody fibre, which is nearly insoluble and innutritious.
This fact is well established, and shows that grasses in general should not be allowed to stand after the time of flowering. There is, indeed, a great deal of nourishment in the ripe seed, but not enough to make up for the loss in the stalk and leaves, if the mowing is put off till the seed is ripe. Grasses fully ripe will make hay little better than straw.

Grass is cut either by hand with the common scythe, or by the mowing-machine. With the former a good mower will go over an acre a day. With the latter, on smooth land, two horses and one man will mow at the rate of an acre an hour, or from ten to twelve acres a day, without over-exertion. Besides mowing so much faster, the machine also spreads the grass evenly, saving the labor of doing it by hand. It also enables the farmer to cut all his grass nearer the proper time, and he is not obliged to let a part of it stand till it is too ripe.

After being cut, the grass should be frequently spread and turned, so as to dry
as rapidly and as uniformly as possible. This may be done by hand with a common fork, or by a machine called a hay-tedder - a light revolving cylinder, set with tines and drawn by one horse, by means of which the grass may be constar tly stirred and kept in motion, and much time and labor may be saved.

When grass is partially or wholly cured it may be raked by hand, or by a horserake. Raking by hand is easy, but slow, and thrifty farmers now generally use the horse-rake whenever they can. With it one man and horse can do as much work as ten men can do in the same time without it. Hay cut in the forenoon should be raked before night, to avoid the dews.
The time required for curing hay depends partly on its ripeness when cut, and much on the state of the weather. In good weather, if machinery is used, it may be cut in the morning, after the dew has risen, and dried so as to be put into light cocks early in the afternoon, or before the dews of evening. $\Lambda$ slight opening to the sun for an hour or two the next day should dry it enough, if it was cut while in blossom, or before. Hay should be got in during the beat of the day.

Grass cured rapidly, and with the least exposure, is more nutritious than that cured more slowly, and longer exposed to the sun. If dried too much it contains more useless woody fibre and less nutriment. The more succulent and juicy the hay, the more it is relished by cattle.

After the grass has been cut at the proper time, the true art of haymaking consists in curing it just enough to make it fit for storing away, and no more. The loss of the nutritive substances, which make the hay most valuable, is thus stopped at the earliest moment. It is as great a mistake to dry grass too much, as to let it stand too long before cutting.

If the hay has not been perfectly dried, and there is danger that it may heat in the mow, it is well to have alternate layers of the new hay and straw or old hay. In this way the heating may be prevented, and the straw or old hay will be so far flavored and improved as to be relished by stock of all kinds. If there is much reason for apprehension, four quarts of salt to the ton may be sprinkled in.

Experience has shown that hay properly dried is not likely to be injured by its own juices alone. If it has been exposed to rain, it should never be put into the mow until it has been thoroughly dried.

Clover should be cut immediately after blossoming. It should not be exposed to the scorching sun, but after being partially dried it should be forked up into cocks, and left to cure in this position.

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[^0]:    VENUS will be evening star until February 25th, then morning star until December 10th, and evening star again the rest of the year.

    Jupiter will be morning star until March 13th, then evening star until Oct. 1st, and morning star again the rest of the year.

